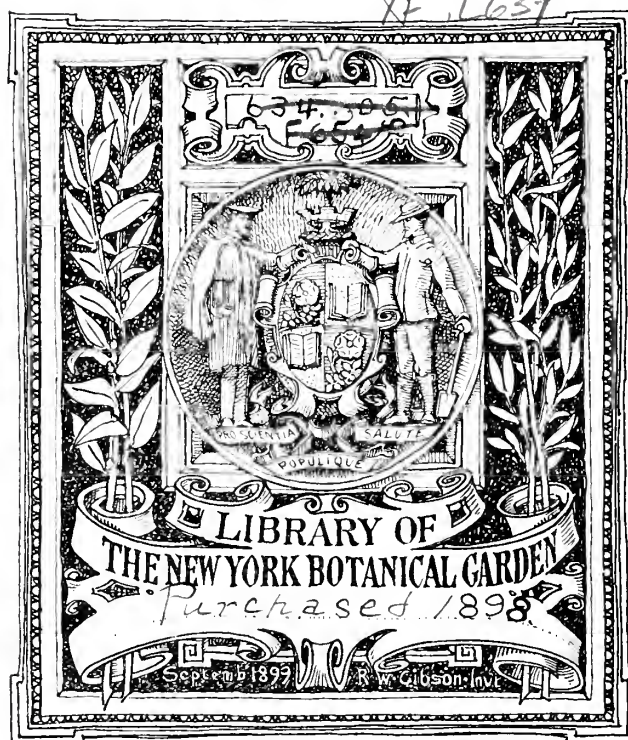


XF L639



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THE
FLORAL MAGAZINE.
NEW SERIES.

THE
FLORAL MAGAZINE.

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
CHOICEST NEW FLOWERS

FOR THE
Garden, Stove, or Conservatory.

BY
WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, F.L.S., M.A.I.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND;
MEMBER OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NEW SERIES.



LONDON:
L. REEVE & CO., 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
1874.

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L639
1874

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THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

JANUARY, 1874.

[No. 25.]

EXHIBITION.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 3RD.

SOME interest was attached to this, as it was the last meeting of the year and of the old system, by which exhibitors have been worried by fortnightly exhibitions of very average character. The new Council, with a true sense of what is required, will continue the fortnightly committee meetings, but will hold fewer shows. At this season of the year a large floral display is not to be expected, yet the very beautiful collections of *Cyclamens* staged by some, and the blooms of Japanese *Chrysanthemums*, with their singular and conical forms, made an attractive show, relieved by some fine collections of *Hollies* and other *Evergreens*.

Cyclamens were exhibited by Messrs. Clarke, Smith, James, &c. A first prize was awarded to Mr. Clarke for a collection; and second to Mr. H. B. Smith, of Ealing. In this latter collection were some remarkably high-coloured flowers; the foliage, too, was very massive. When we remember the exhibitions of former years, we are inclined to think that no flower has made a more rapid progress than the Persian *Cyclamen*. For twelve plants the first prize was awarded to Mr. Charles Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough; and the second to Mr. Goddard, gardener to H. Little, Esq., Cambridge Park, Twickenham. Amongst the Japanese varieties of *Chrysanthemums* we noticed some remarkably fine blooms of *Bronze* and *Red Dragon*, *Grandiflorum*, *Magnum Bonum*, *Oracle*, the *Daimio*, *Meg Merrilees*, *Chang*, and *Fair Maid of Guernsey*.

Hollies have ever been a favourite shrub in our English gardens, and some of those exhibited by Messrs. Veitch were of great excellence, especially *Waterer's Gold-edged Aquifolium*, pendulous weeping dark green-leaved and full of berries; *Silver Queen*, *Small Silver Queen*, *fructu-luteo*, yellow berries, *Gold Queen*, beautifully coloured, *Donningtonensis*, dark narrow leaves, and *aures marginata*.

Mr. Standish exhibited a nice group of trees of the *Cyprus* type, including *Thuyopsis dolabrata*, and the variegated form of it; *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, *erecta*, *virulifera*; *Retinospora filiformis*, *Retinospora plumosa*, and *Taxus adpressa striata*. While mentioning this part of the Exhibition, we cannot refrain from noticing the fine collection of *Conifers* contributed by Messrs. Veitch and

Sons. Amongst them were *Juniperus drupacea*, *Thuya Vervaeana*, *Retinospora plumosa*, *Cryptomeria elegans*; several *Retinosporas*, such as *obtusa*, *nana*, *aurea*, *filifera*, *Lycopodioides*, dark-green, *filicioides*, *Thuyopsis dolabrata*, &c. The beautiful and fragrant little *Roman Hyacinth* was exhibited by Mr. Farrow, Messrs. Standish, and others. Messrs. Standish also exhibited a nice collection of *Bouvardias* and *Lilies of the Valley*.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THERE has been quite a ferment in the horticultural world lately on account of the approaching election of Council, and in consequence of a most injudicious attempt to create a feeling of odium against the present Council. A circular has been issued signed by some gentlemen of influence; and to our minds it is a marvel how any person can have added their signature to so illogical a production. The main point may be a correct one, *i.e.*, it may be very desirable that the connexion between the Commissioners at South Kensington and the Society should cease; but why a Council which has done certainly its utmost to consult the wishes of horticulturists, and which has issued a schedule more in accordance with those wishes than any that have preceded it, should be attacked as illegal, and by implication saddled with the disorders and evils of the present state of things, is to us inexplicable; and some indeed of those who signed have since repudiated it, but there their names remain. Several of them have been exhibitors during the past year. Will they consider the Council sufficiently illegal as to doubt its power of allocating the subscribers' money in the payment of their prizes? We think not.

There is a great deal of loud talking as to the support the horticultural world will give to a new state of things, and of the prosperity of the Society under a new régime; but it is a fact that horticulture, pure and simple, never has been able to maintain the Society, and we believe never will. Look at its former condition, when it was purely such—was it prosperous then? Look at the Royal Botanic Society—is it flourishing? Or the Manchester Society? Indeed we hardly know of one which is in a really sound condition; and although it is the habit to abuse the Kensingtonians, yet we are quite persuaded, were the Society to cast off all their purely local members it could never hold together. How

few at a flower show really go to look at the flowers; to the multitude it is a recreation, a place to see and be seen, to hear bands and to meet one's friends, but nothing more. If instead of creating divisions the various interests in the Society were to combine, we see no reason why horticulture should not be benefited, and the public also amused and pleased; but wrangling committees and unwise circulars will never do any good.

THE PATENT GLASS-CUTTER.

AN ingenious contrivance to supersede the expensive glazier's diamond, has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Dick Radcliffe, and Co. It consists of a stem in which is enclosed a small revolving steel cutter, specially hardened and tempered, which cuts the glass as it rolls over the surface. This it does admirably; and as it can be renewed for 6d., and costs only 3s. 6d., we think it will be a boon to horticulturists.

ECHEVERIA SECUNDAGLAUCA.

A WRITER in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* says this is now so universally recognised a bedding plant, especially in places where succulents are largely employed, that any hint as to wintering it may be acceptable to those who have little in-door room at their disposal. A plan adopted by Mr. Wildsmith, of Heckfield Gardens, seems to suggest itself as well worthy imitation. Against the south or east part of one of his vineries, or, in fact, against any wall convenient for the purpose, Mr. Wildsmith throws up a bank of soil nine inches or a foot in depth at the base, falling away to nothing as it reaches the top. The interior of the bank is made of coal ashes; layers of the *Echeveria* are then placed in lines on their sides, and they are then closely packed together, and when the whole is planted it is covered with the grey rosettes of the *Echeveria*. In cases of heavy rain, no water remains stationary on the leaves, and being kept so dry, possible harm from frost is reduced to a minimum. In some positions the *Echeveria* will live through a mild winter when standing in the open ground. It suffers as much from excessive wet as from frost; and it is when sharp frost follows rain that the greatest amount of injury is done.

PERSIAN RANUNCULUS.

As the month of February is fast approaching, and as that is the time most suitable for planting the Persian Ranunculus, we would say a word on behalf of this most

lovely flower. We are aware that it is one that somewhat taxes the patience of the florist, but who is worthy of the name of florist that will grudge patience to possess a good bloom of a favourite flower? And we know of nothing more lovely than a large bed of Ranunculus: there are so many hues of colour, the shape is so exquisite, the delicacy of the markings so great, that we very much wonder it is not more grown. The newer varieties raised by the late Mr. George Lightbody and Mr. Carey Tyso are robust and free blooming, and with ordinary care will succeed in any good garden soil; care is needed in planting, so as not to get them too deep or too shallow, and also in watching the period of their lifting, for if left too long they begin to shoot again, and this is fatal to the existence of the tubers. We see, alas! but few collections of them now-a-days; and we suppose the only really good one in the South of England is that of Mr. Carey Tyso of Wallingford.

CATALOGUE RECEIVED.

Messrs. Kelway and Son's Catalogue of Gladioli.—This contains the names of an immense number of Messrs. K.'s seedlings, as well as the French varieties. Those who have watched the reports of the Shows will be able to select such kinds as have been winning sorts on the wonderful stands of blooms exhibited by them; while others marked by the approval of the various horticultural tribunals will be thus certified as of good quality. The bulbs if we may gather from those we ourselves have had, are fine and healthy.

THE pink variety of *Sedum spurium* is a plant, like many of its congeners, most simple and easy to cultivate; in fact it will thrive where most other things will perish. It flowers nine months out of the twelve, and at the present time, when flowers out of doors are scarce, this plant flowers freely. Although a rock plant, it may be grown in the front row of a border, and by side of shady walks, and indeed in any out-of-the-way place; it also does well in the most confined town gardens.

THAT most graceful of Palms, *Cocos Weddelliana*, is now in flower in the fine collection at the Victoria Nursery, Holloway. That it flowers and fruits freely at not more than two feet high shows it to be as valuable in compactness of habit as it is unsurpassed in grace among Palms. Every garden where there is a warm house should possess a plant or two of this Palm, so useful for the more select class of decorations.

PLATE 97.

ROSE—EMPRESS OF INDIA (LAXTON).

The pages of the *Floral Magazine* have for many years borne witness to the fact that we are endeavouring in this country to rival our French neighbours in the production of new Roses, as we have long since excelled them in the cultivation of those introduced from France. We look back with pride to the remembrance that *John Hopper* was illustrated in our pages long before it became known to the public as the grand rose that it is; and we have from time to time recorded other successes of our English raisers. In this, the last English new rose, we have, we hope, a very fine addition to the high-coloured class of roses.

Mr. Laxton has been long known as one of our most skilful and intelligent hybridizers, carrying out his operations in no haphazard manner, but on thoroughly sound principles, and he has been eminently successful in his attempts. His peas have made him famous amongst gardeners of every class, while his successes as a raiser of seedling roses have already gained him a claim on the gratitude of all rose growers. *Annie Laxton* is put forward as one of the most desirable introductions of recent years.

It was somewhat curious that two roses of nearly similar character should have been exhibited on the same day at the Royal Horticultural Society, July 16th—one from Thame, raised by Mr. J. Walker, and *Empress of India*. Both were awarded first-class certificates. *Beauty of Thame* has passed into the hands of Mr. Charles Turner, and *Empress of India* has become the property of Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, by whom it will be distributed probably in the autumn of the present year. It is a remarkably high-coloured crimson rose, good form and substance.

PLATE 98.

TRICHOPILIA LEPIDA.

This species of Orchids contains many most curious forms, while the manner in which the flowers are produced, springing as they do from the base of the pseudo-bulb, is very unusual. Many of the flowers are very beautiful, and in this more recent introduction we have a charming addition to those already in cultivation.

As the different species are natives of Central America, they require the treatment of what is called a Mexican house, and being dwarf evergreen plants, they are best grown in pots. Owing to the peculiar way in which the flowers are produced at the base of the pseudo-bulb, it is necessary in potting to elevate the centre a good deal, and to keep all above the rim of the pot; the flowers will then droop down gracefully over its sides. The form known as *crispa* is remarkably fine, a plant of it having been exhibited by Mr. Warner at the St. Petersburg International Exhibition, in 1869, with upwards of a hundred flowers upon it. In cultivation it is necessary to bear in mind that water in excess at the roots is at all times most injurious.

Trichopilia lepidula was exhibited by Messrs. Veitch and Sons at the Royal Horticultural Society, in April of last year, and was awarded a first-class certificate. It was introduced from Costa Rica. Its appearance is very striking—pale lilac pink, margined with white, the centre lit up with orange; the flowers are freely produced, but we do not know yet whether, like its congener, *T. crispa*, it will produce a double crop of bloom from the same bulbs. We are indebted to the Messrs. Veitch for the opportunity of figuring it.

PLATE 99.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII, VAR. PUNCTATUM.

The increased attention which has been given of late to the beautiful family of Lilies has induced us to point out another of the more recent additions to those already cultivated in our gardens.

America seems now, and especially the more western portion of North America, to be affording us some very beautiful species. The grand *L. Washingtonianum* comes from the western slopes of the Californian Sierra Nevada; we have also *L. Californicum*, a very beautiful species; and *L. Humboldtii*, also a native of the far West; and also *L. pardalinum*, bearing from one to three dozen flowers on the same stem. And as other collectors are now searching these almost unexplored regions we may hope for still further additions.

We figured in our last volume a fine variety of this grand Lily, named *maculatum*; and as illustrating the varieties which are to be found in nature, we now give one very different indeed in character; in the former case the surface of the flower was spotted with large spots of a purplish colour, while in the present instance the spots are much smaller and far more numerous. It was flowered in the establishment of Mr. W. Bull, who is well known for the zeal he has shown in the introduction of many of these beautiful plants. As these Lilies are quite hardy they will form interesting additions to those herbaceous borders which are now, we are glad to say, becoming more and more in vogue; and though we cannot entirely do away with bedding-out plants, yet we believe a considerable modification of the present system will be adopted.

PLATE 100.

ARALIA GUILFOYLEI.

Among the ornamental plants which are suitable to our larger stoves the Aralias hold a conspicuous place; while one of them at least, *Aralia papyrifera*, is a plant of economic interest, for from it is prepared that interesting product of the Chinese, rice paper. This species, which was originally treated as a stove plant, has proved to be nearly if not quite hardy; and when grown in the open air, even though cut down by frost, sends up a number of suckers. Others of the family are equally hardy, while many, as in the case of that we now figure, require the treatment of a stove.

Aralia Guilfoylei has been introduced by Mr. W. Bull, and from a plant in his collection the drawing was made by our artist; he describes it as "a delicate and ornamental plant, of a shrubby habit, with an erect stem, copiously dotted with lenticular markings, and having pinnate leaves on longish smooth terete petioles, and made up, in the case of young plants, of from three to seven stalked oblong elliptic bluntish leaflets, which are sometimes obscurely lobed, and irregularly spinose serrate; these leaflets vary in size, from two to three inches long, and are neatly and evenly margined with creamy white, the surface being, in addition, occasionally splashed with grey."

In the present day, when ornamental foliated plants are so much used for decoration in rooms, &c., the Aralias are most useful, and we are inclined to think that this recent addition to the family will be found admirably adapted, from its graceful habit and distinct markings, for all such purposes, and from the substance of its foliage it will bear the confinement of a room better than many plants.



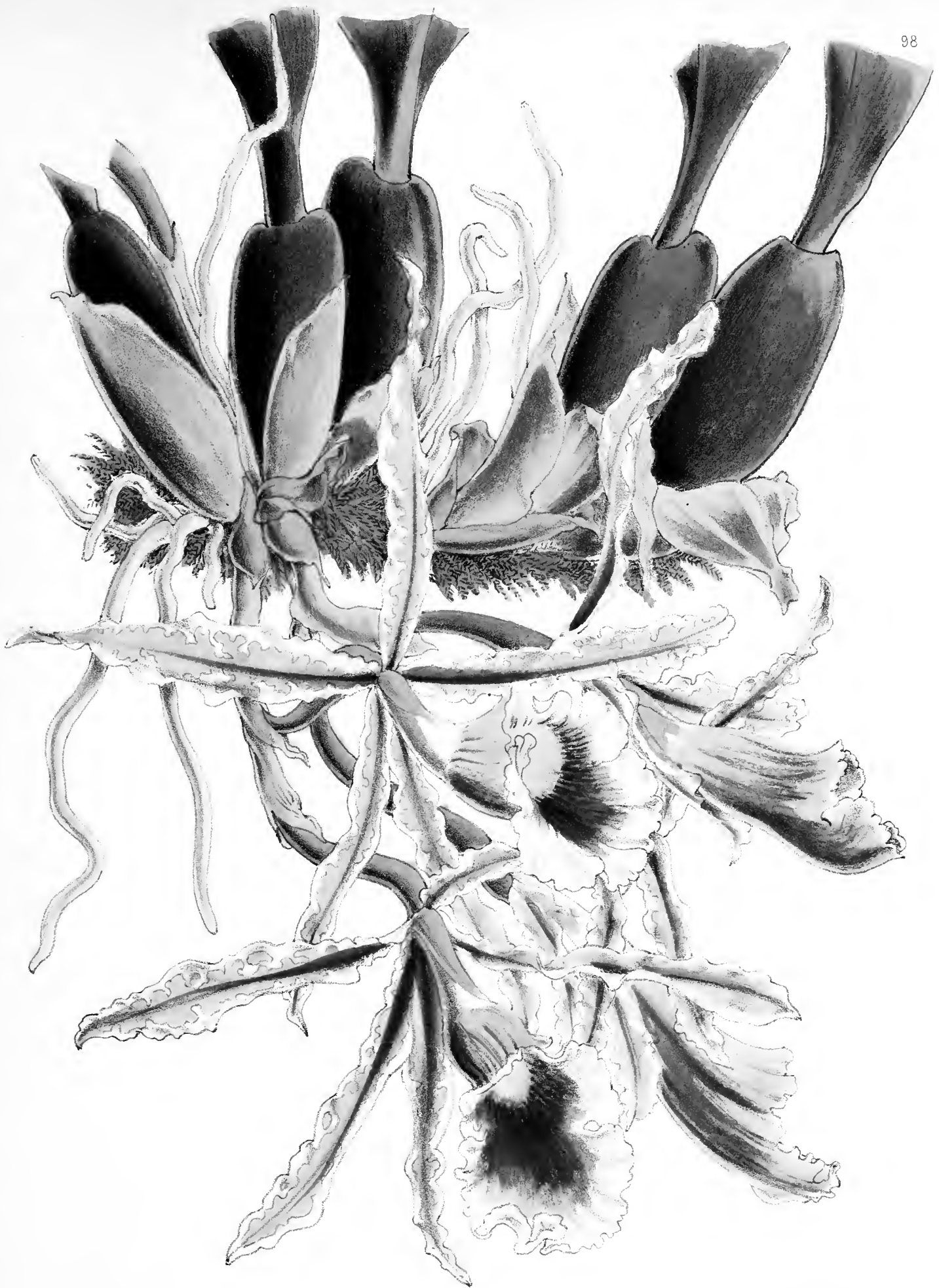
W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del. et lith.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE
"Empress of India"

Wm. & A. G. & Co. London. Imp.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden



W.G. Smith FLS del et lith

TRICHOPILIA LEPIDA.

Wm. H. Harvey Sculp. Lond.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Beeve & J. E. Hamlyn, 10, South Street, London.



W.G.Smith.Flor del et lith.

LILIIUM HUMBOLDTII
Var "Punctatum"

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



ARALIA GUILFOYLEI.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

FEBRUARY, 1874.

[No. 26.]

THE GARDEN IN WINTER.

It is commonly supposed that because all around us seems dark and dreary in winter, trees devoid of leaves, the ground wet and uncomfortable, and paths muddy, that a lover of flowers must, like some of his favourites, go to rest during the long winter months; but there can be no greater mistake: we have even then a busy time, and, indeed, we may say a pleasurable time also. Much of our pleasure here lies in anticipation, and we are now looking forward to the achievements of another season. We look at our rose trees, they show nothing but bare stems; but to our fancy they are clothed with foliage, bright buds are peeping out here and there, and we see a grand Charles Lefebre or a lovely Madame Vidot before us. We look to our gladiolus boxes, they contain but dry roots; but already we see in our mind's eyes grand spikes of Meyerbeer or Jupiter; and then all the new ones we have never seen; we wonder what they will be—will they surpass those of former years, or shall we be doomed to disappointment? Our stands are already arranged, and we are standing before them with admiring eyes. Then looking at the more practical side of matters, we have our ground prepared for peas, for many new vegetables we hear a great deal of, and their merits we are about to test. Have we a small greenhouse, with what pleasure do we look at the bursting buds of the Cyclamens, or the Camellia's shining colour, and how delightful to gather a few trusses of geranium, and convey them in for our specimen glasses. Then we have stakes to get ready, labels to write, and all sorts of little matters to arrange, so that we have no idle time; and now we are preparing to topdress our favourite auriculas, and are wondering what sort of a bloom we shall have. Oh, no! winter is not to the gardener a dreary time, and he is no true gardener who thinks thus of it.

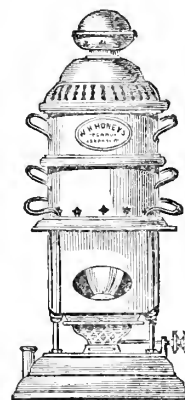
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE counsels that are given for the management of this Society seem only to make "confusion worse confounded." Members of former councils, which certainly did not extricate the Society from its difficulties, now wish to alter the whole manner of deciding questions brought before them by allowing votes by proxy; but it seems to us, of all untenable propositions this is the most so. It is very easy for any one of ordinary ability

so to represent a case that he shall appear to have right on his side, and, indeed, as we know, to "make the worse appear the better reason," and by thus having a number of votes in his pocket, to virtually decide a question before it is argued; whereas, were those persons to hear the other side, they might be induced to alter their decision. We know that this method of voting has virtually ceased in the House of Lords; and although it is allowed in Joint Stock Companies, grave doubts have arisen whether it is, after all, advantageous to their right management; and surely, after all, those who live in London are those most interested in the cause of the Royal Horticultural Society. The privilege, such as it was, of obtaining plants and seeds by ballot, is worth nothing now, and never was worth much, and those who can visit the trials at Chiswick, or attend the shows at South Kensington, are the persons who can feel the most interest in the Society. It is useless to talk about the pure love of horticulture, and such like high-flown notions; mixed motives enter into all things, and we do not doubt it is the same here. The present Council has entered on its work loyally, and it is a great pity that things cannot be let alone, to see whether they are able to effect what they have laid out as their programme for the benefit of the Society, and the good of horticulture generally.

HONEY'S VAPORIZING STOVE.

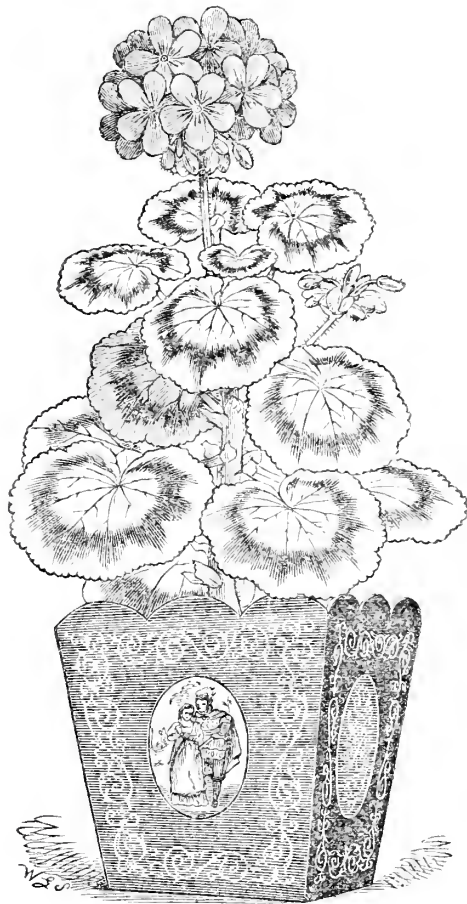
THE difficulties which the owners of small greenhouses have to contend with in keeping out frost has been the frequent subject of complaint, and we have ourselves experienced it; any flue or boiler heater generally being much more than is required, and consequently a great waste of fuel is the result. Gas is so deleterious in its effects on vegetation that it is out of the question; and hence anything that is inexpensive and cleanly must be hailed as a great boon. The new patent vaporizing stoves which have been brought out by Mr. W. H. Honey, of 263, Regent Street, and of which we give an illustration, seems fully to meet the difficulty; they have duplex or double crib frames, are free from smell, give off no sulphurous



fumes, and are cleanly. Each stove has a vaporizing dish through which the heat passes, and this causes a slow evaporation of the water, so that the dry heat generated by metal stoves is completely avoided; nor is the moisture sufficient to cause damp. They can be carried about easily, present no difficulties in burning and keeping clean, and will keep a small greenhouse at an even temperature for thirty hours; so that, all things considered, we do not think a greater boon has been offered of late years to those large numbers of persons who own small houses, and are perpetually troubled as to the best way of keeping them free from frost.

THE POSTULATA.

AN eccentric name for a simple but really valuable invention. We all know how many are the contrivances, costly or otherwise, for hiding the ugliness of the red flower-pot on the dinner table. China and glass, satin



and wood and paper, have all been brought into use for this purpose; but amongst the simpler contrivances we think the best is that which has lately been introduced by the same firm to whom we are indebted for the

vaporizing stove above alluded to. It consists of pieces of cardboard mounted with medallions, and so contrived that when not in use they can be folded up and put by. They are also provided with a zinc saucer on which the pot stands; and as they are made in all colours, they can be adapted to the character of the plants used.

THE NEW BOUQUET HOLDER.

WE have been favoured by Messrs. Dick Radelyffe and Co. with an opportunity of seeing the new bouquet holder, of which the figures now given are illustrations.



AS IN THE HAND
IN-USE.



STANDING-ON
TABLE.

It will be seen that when not used it can be easily placed on the table, so as to make a vase, and thus the bouquet is preserved from the ill effects of lying down on its side. It is both effective and pretty.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Sutton's Spring Catalogue and Amateur Guide for 1874.—We were struck on opening this at the magnitude of the establishment from whence it emanates. Those who have not had the opportunity of seeing it can now form a tolerably correct notion of its vastness from the bird's-eye view given as the frontispiece. The catalogue is richly illustrated with coloured plates and woodcuts, whilst novelties in flowers and vegetables meet one continually. We need not particularize these, as it will be better to consult the catalogue of the great Reading firm.

Carter's Vade Mecum.—The edition for 1874 contains coloured plates of some remarkable novelties, and the usual tempting list of seeds of all descriptions.

Messrs. Dick Radelyffe & Co.'s Catalogue.—This firm is so well known for its taste in decorative gardening, that, as may be expected, the catalogue abounds with elegances of all kinds.

Catalogue of Seeds, &c., Charles Turner, Slough.—All who know Mr. Turner are aware of his care in selecting what is most suitable, and his present catalogue is a carefully selected one.

PLATE 101.

BATEMANNIA BURTII.

The genus consists of some dwarf, compact growing plants and generally of free flowering habit. "The species," says Mr. Williams in his "Orchid Grower's Manual," "are not so strong as some other Orchids, but are worth growing, as they are easily accommodated and take but little room; they will do either in pots or on blocks with moss; if grown in pots, peat and moss form the best compost; they should be placed in the cool house, with a plentiful supply of water in the growing season."

We have already in our catalogues *B. Beaumontii* and *Batemannia grandiflora*, the latter a very curious and pretty Orchid, to which the species now figured has a good deal of resemblance, as it is described as having ovate pseudo-bulbs, some three or four inches long; and two large, broad leathery leaves, the flower spike coming up with the young growth, bearing three or four flowers of curious structure; the sepals and petals are olive-green, striped with reddish-brown; the lip is white with reddish-purple stripes, orange or yellow towards the base. It will be seen that in many respects this would answer for a description of *Batemannia Burtii*, the violet feathery spot of the petals being very marked, and the ground colour being of a dark olive-green.

This curious Orchid was exhibited at South Kensington on Nov. 12th, of last year, by Mr. Murrell, gardener to W. B. Hume, Esq., and was awarded a first-class certificate by the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

PLATE 102.

GLADIOLUS NEOGENES.

We have more than once noticed the fact that the English seedlings of this grand autumnal flower were rapidly gaining on, and in variety of colouring indeed surpassing the French varieties, and we think that the plate we now give will fully bear out our assertion.

We have during the past season had the opportunity of visiting the Museums of Messrs. Kelway and Sons, Langport, Somerset, whose grand stands of seedling Gladioli have attracted so much attention and been the subjects of so much admiration for some years, and nothing could surpass the perfection of some of the blooms we there saw; nor is this success due to anything very remarkable in either the soil or situation, for their garden is very much exposed, and the soil did not seem to be of a very kindly nature—great care was, however, given to them, manure liberally used—and the result all frequenters of our great Shows have seen.

We believe that Messrs. Kelway have nearly 2000 seedlings under name, and it is difficult amongst so many to choose the best; however, we think that for novelty of appearance *Neogenes*, which we now figure, may take rank as *one* of the most novel in colour and grand in form. It is of a rich rosy purple or magenta colour with a white line in the centre of the petal, and a white blotch on the lower lip, and is of very great size. An outline sketch we have been favoured with by the Messrs. Kelway, measuring five inches and three-quarters across. It is impossible to give in even our large plate an idea of the grandeur of the spike. We have only to add, that the flower obtained a first-class certificate from the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society in August, 1873.

PLATE 103.

CROTON MAJESTICUM.

Few of our variegated-leaved stove plants are more effective or more easily grown than the Crotons, and some of our finest plants at Exhibitions are to be found amongst them. Being mostly natives of the South Sea Islands, they rejoice in a strong moist heat and freedom from shade, and therefore it is better, in order to get them thoroughly well-coloured, to place them near the glass. But it is not only in the Exhibition room or in the stove that they are valuable; for standing well, as they do, the confinement of a dwelling-house, they are most useful for decoration, either for the dinner table, when grown as small plants, or for vases for the sitting-room, and in summer time they will be found equally useful for the hall.

They are, as we have said, easily managed, requiring a rich loam, with a little peat and sand added; and as they require abundance of water, the pots should be thoroughly well drained, and where these conditions are observed no difficulty will be experienced in their culture.

Many new species have been added to our gardens of late years, some of them being most valuable additions; but we do not think, judging from the specimens that we have seen, that any of them can be compared to the very grand species which we now figure, which has been imported from the South Sea Islands. It is a plant of gorgeous colouring, having narrow leaves of deep olive-green, with deep scarlet midrib and edging to the leaves, and with numerous yellow and scarlet spots; the older leaves are bright yellow. The sketch was made in the establishment of Mr. W. Bull, of the King's Road, Chelsea, by whom the plant will be distributed for the first time in August next.

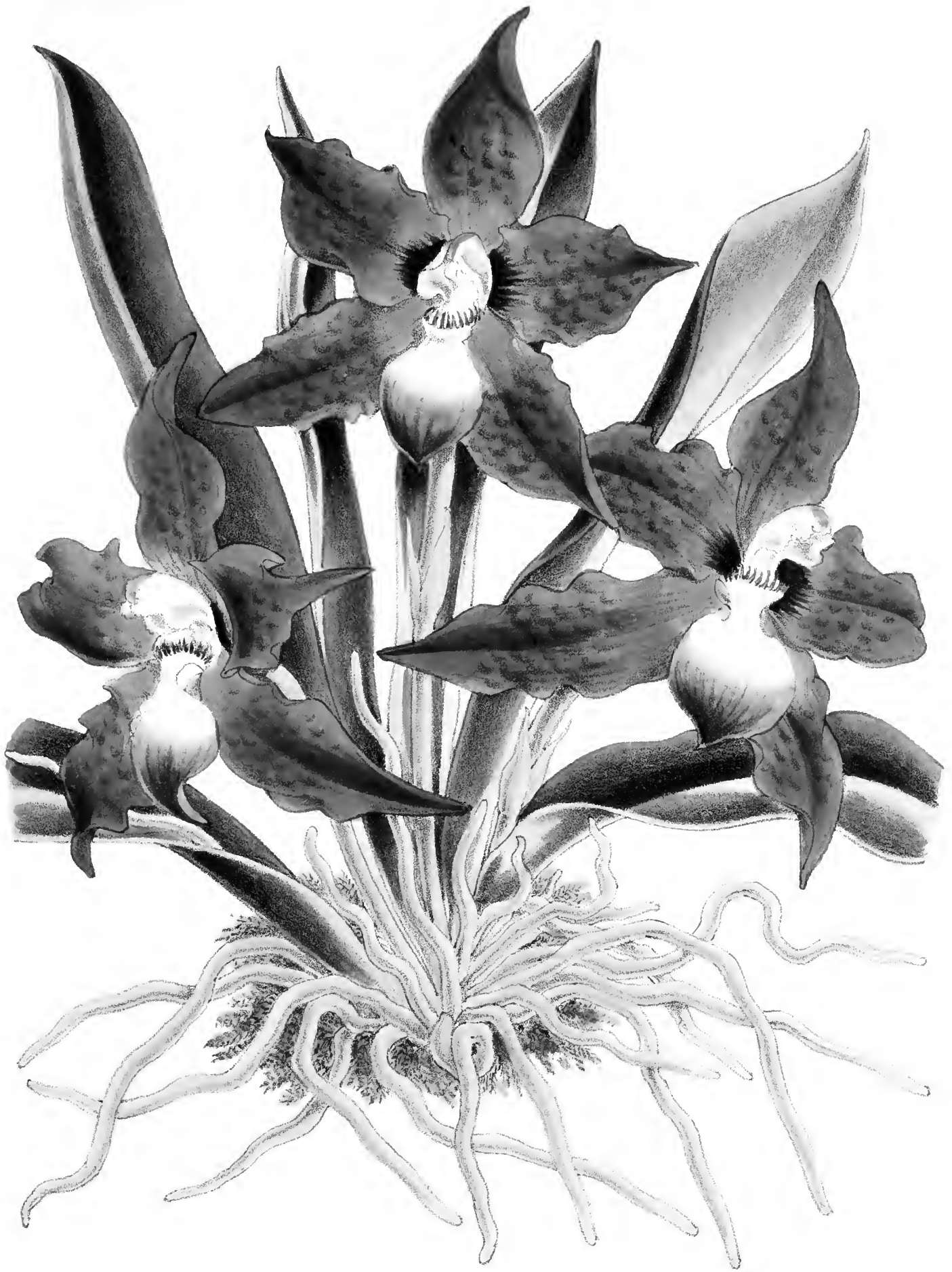
PLATE 104.

DISA BARELLII.

Very fresh in our memory is the sight of the grand terrestrial Orchid *Disa grandiflora* when it was first exhibited by our friend, Mr. Charles Leach, at South Kensington, and deep also our regret that after having, through his kindness, had a fine established plant of it, which bloomed well for some years in succession, it unaccountably perished, and we have not for years had it; in fact, although Mr. Leach found out the secret of growing it, yet it will, as in our own case, die off without any apparent cause. We saw it at Chatsworth during the last summer, and Mr. Speed informed us that there was only one place in the house which seemed to suit it, and that was near the door, where it had plenty of air; and although it has been imported in considerable numbers it is still scarce from the same cause.

It was well-known that many other species of this tribe of terrestrial Orchids were to be found in the same locality from whence *Disa grandiflora* and *superba* came, and we are indebted to Mr. W. Bull, of Chelsea, for an addition to the already known species, which he has been the means of introducing from the Fransboreck mountains at the Cape of Good Hope, and which has been named in honour of the collector who discovered it. The specimen from whence the figure was taken by our artist was flowered by Mr. Vair, gardener at Dangstein, the seat of R. H. Nevill, Esq., a place renowned for the manner in which horticulture is encouraged, Lady Dorothy Nevill not only delighting in it, as many do, but showing by her writing that she enters into it practically as well as theoretically.

Disa Barellii is of the same character as *Disa grandiflora*, but somewhat different in colour, the flowers being orange-scarlet, and the petals marked with crimson veins, reminding one of the markings on *Abutilon striatum*; it is very handsome, and well worth growing, being a fine companion to those already mentioned.



W.G. Smith, F.L.S., del. et. h. d.

BATEMANNIA BURTII.

Fl. Mag. 1891, p. 101.

FL. MAG. 1891, p. 101.

Fl. Mag. 1891, p. 101.



W.C. Cresson, del. et sculp.

GLADIOLUS "NEOGENES"

THE GARDEN

THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, NEW YORK

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1901



W.G. Smith del. e lith

CROTON MAJESTICUM.

See also page 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del et lith.

DISA BARELLII.

V. Brooks Day & Son, Imp.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

MARCH, 1874.

[No. 27.]

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE do not know if the period of storms is ever to cease in this unfortunate Society, but on reading the account of the Annual Meeting, held on the 10th February, one feels utterly at a loss to know what to make of the confusion that exists—questions of legality or illegality, questions as to whether the Society is solvent or in a bankrupt condition, as to whether it has a Council or not, are freely bandied about, and it would seem to be as difficult to thread one's way through the matter as to find your destination in a *Bradshaw*. We remember a member of the late Council writing to us some years ago, and saying, "There are so many quagmires and shoals in the Society that I find it difficult to make out my own way, much less to direct anybody else." This seems to be the case still, but we think that one thing was clear at the meeting—viz., that the present Council is trying honourably and fairly to benefit horticulture, and to put the Society on as sound a basis as possible, and that it is a great pity it is not allowed to have a fair chance. Let it be seen that it has the confidence of the Fellows, and that its object is not to gain a position for its members, but to work honestly in the cause of horticulture, and then if it fails, let others take up what seems to be a very thankless task. It is much to be deplored that a Society which ought to combine the best wishes and exertions of all lovers of horticulture should be only the arena on which contending cliques desire to fight out their petty squabbles.

EXHIBITION.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FEB. 18.

THE Council Room presented a very different aspect to that which met our view at the January meeting, and, thanks to many of our metropolitan and suburban nurserymen, a brilliant show of flowers gladdened the eyes of the visitors, nor were novelties wanting to add their charms. Messrs. Veitch, Bull, Williams, Standish, and Turner contributed some fine collections, but our space only permits us to enumerate a few.

In Mr. W. Bull's collection were some interesting novelties, for which first-class certificates were awarded—viz., *Hippeastrum picturatum*, small flowers, white ground, striped with crimson; *Alsophila elegantissima*, a most

graceful fern, with wide-spreading showy fronds, and *Pleocnemia Lenzeana*, graceful. There were other fine plants. Messrs. Veitch and Sons had a beautiful collection of plants, amongst which *Angræcum catratum*, an exquisite Orchid with creamy white flowers, received a first-class certificate; as did also *Toxicophlæa spectabilis*, a stove shrub, with white flowers delicately scented: other fine plants were *Odontoglossum pulehellum majus*; *Lælia Pilcherii*, which has been figured in the *Floral Magazine*; a white variety of *Cattleya Trianae*; *Amaryllis Leopoldii*, maroon crimson centre, with white margin, which we have also figured; there were also some very nice seedling *Amaryllis*, crosses from *Hippeastrum pardinum*. Mr. B. S. Williams had, amongst other things, *Calanthe Turneri*, very fine; *Renanthera coccinea*, and *Cœlogyne cristata*. Mr. C. Turner, of Slough, sent a very beautiful collection of *Aucubas* in berry, trained as standards and laden with fruit, the most beautiful, perhaps, being *Alba variegata*, with large bunches of coral-like berries. Mr. W. Paul, of Waltham Cross, had a beautiful collection of cut blooms of *Camellias*, embracing most of the finest varieties of this generally admired flower, such as *Alba plena*, *Marchioness of Exeter*, *Bealii*, *Sarah Frost*, *Jenny Lind*, and *Imbricata*. From Mr. Perkins, of Leamington, came a number of plants of a new Chinese *Primula*, *Prince Arthur*, rosy-crimson, very novel and semi-double: for this a first-class certificate was awarded. Mr. R. Dean had the same award for a new *Primrose* called *Violacea*.

There was but little competition for the liberal prizes offered by Mr. George Lee of Clevedon, Somerset, for his new *Violet*, *Victoria Regina*, and none of those exhibited were remarkable. The first prize was awarded to Mr. R. Dean of Ealing, and we may mention as last, but not least, one of the most interesting plants shown, *Dendrobium Ainsworthii*, a hybrid between *Dendrobium heterocarpum* and *Dendrobium nobile*, raised by Mr. Mitchell, gardener to Dr. Ainsworth, Manchester. Altogether the exhibition was a very interesting one.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT MATS.

THE firm of Treloar and Co. of Ludgate Hill, has long been noted for the excellence of the mats produced by it, for indoor purposes, and it has now conferred a boon on horticulturists in the production of a cheap and durable mat to supersede the untidy and frail Archangel bast-mats. We have had two of them in use all the

winter; we have subjected them to the very roughest treatment: they have been saturated with water, stiffened with frost, and trodden under foot; and yet now, at the end of four months, they are as sound as ever, while the ordinary bast-mats are all in pieces. We are quite sure that when they become generally known they will, for protecting purposes, quite supersede the older kinds.

REVIEWS.

The Treasury of Botany: A Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, with which is Incorporated a Glossary of Botanical Terms. Edited by JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., and THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S., assisted by numerous contributors. New and Revised Edition, with Supplement, 2 vols. Longmans & Co.

THIS work is truly a *multum in parvo*—rather too much so for the benefit of our eyes. It is, however, our constant companion and the best work of its kind. We have rarely consulted it in vain; and now that a supplement of a hundred pages of new matter, comprising more than a thousand articles, references, and additions, is annexed, the chance of doing so is greatly diminished. The supplement includes a great number of additional and recent genera, besides much new and valuable information respecting many embodied in the work; and, in fact, posts the general student up to the present state of Botanical Science.

F.L.S.

Notes on Lilies and their Culture. By Messrs. TEUTSCHER and Co., Colchester.

The increased taste for this beautiful tribe of plant is manifesting itself in various ways, and we hail the appearance of this little handbook as an additional proof of it, and as to this firm we owe the introduction of the very beautiful Lily figured in our present number, no better opportunity can be afforded of drawing attention to this very useful brochure. It is gracefully dedicated to a gentleman who has done very much by his own example, and by the liberality he always displays in distributing amongst his friends many of his pets, to increase their cultivation, George F. Wilson, Esq., of Heatherbank, Weybridge Heath.

We have most careful and at the same time very simple directions given as to the culture, and the authors evidently lean to the open-air cultivation in preference to pots. Certainly the arguments brought forward are very cogent, but our own experience goes rather the other way: it is not that they are not perfectly hardy, but that we find them very much injured by worms and

grubs of various kinds, and prefer growing them in pots, in a cool vinery, and then plunging them in the open ground in cocoa-nut fibre, or some similar material. The soil recommended varies in different sections; for the Canadense section, for example, moist boggy soil is recommended. The Martagons and stronger growing kinds delight in loam, as does Auratum; for the Umbellatum section, light rich soil is recommended, and in every instance deep planting is recommended, some of the California Lilies being found two or three feet deep among stones; they should always be kept moist. Large pots are recommended where they are so grown.

After the directions given as to soil, a very careful and elaborate description of all the known species is given, and letters and papers from Lily cultivators are added, amongst others by M. Duecharter, Max Leitchlin, of Carlsruhe, Mr. Wilson, &c., and Mr. Baker's synopsis of the whole tribe is added. It will thus be seen that everything that can be of use to the admirer of the Lily tribe is contained in this little book, and we can conscientiously recommend it to all who take an interest in them; to the beginner there are many most valuable hints, while the experienced grower will find much that he may need in the way of reference.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Seed Catalogues are now pouring in; every year seems to increase their number, and we may add also their efficiency. Certainly no one need now be ignorant of the best method of managing his garden, if it be true that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. We select a few.

Messrs. Hooper & Co.'s Gardening Guide and General Catalogue.—A very full catalogue of seeds and flowers, with a "Monthly Remembrancer of Seeds to be Sown," notes on management, and very numerous woodcut illustrations.

Veitch and Son's Catalogue of Seeds, &c.—One well worthy of the high reputation of this eminent firm.

B. S. Williams' Catalogue of Seeds.—Not quite so pretentious as some, but bearing the mark of Mr. W.'s thoroughly practical way of looking at things.

Messrs. J. Cutbush & Sons, Highgate.—Another excellent catalogue.

Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Son's Catalogue of Flower, Vegetable, and Agricultural Seeds. Full, ably compiled, and well illustrated, particularly in the Flower and Ornamental Plant department, and containing novelties of great beauty and interest.

PLATE 105.

LILIUM KRAMERIANUM, OR KRAMERI.

The recently revived taste for the very beautiful and varied class of Lilies has occasioned the introduction of many new, and the reintroduction of many scarce and almost forgotten species. Japan and North America have furnished a very large portion of these novelties, and we doubt not that the enterprise and skill of our modern horticulturists will be rewarded by many additions to a tribe so fragrant, so beautiful and varied, and possessing so many claims on the attention of all who love a garden. They are perfectly hardy, the flowers are admirably adapted for cutting, as they last a long while; they form beautiful effects in the conservatory, and when planted in American-borders amongst Rhododendrons and other plants of a similar character, they are very effective—these are surely recommendations entitling them to a large share of popular favour.

Messrs. Teutschel and Co., of Colechester, as agents for Messrs. Kramer, of Yokohama, have been the means of introducing many fine species of Lilies, and amongst them we may fairly class the very beautiful one which we now figure. It was exhibited last year at Kensington, and received a first-class certificate from the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, where it attracted considerable attention, suggesting the idea of a natural hybrid between *longiflorum* and *auratum*. It bears a considerable resemblance to the latter Lily, both in shape and size, but has neither spot nor central band; the petals are suffused with a light delicate pink blush. Mr. Kramer writes, "Amongst them are some new and startling varieties of all colours, from a pure white to a rich rose or mauve tint. When well cultivated at home, it will make a charming Lily."

PLATE 106.

BILLBERGIA SAUNDERSII.

The Bromeliads, to which family *Billbergia* belongs, is one composed of plants of singular form and appearance. We have already in our plates of *Æchmea Mariæ regina*, *Vriesia brachystachys*, and *Tillandsia Lindenii*, given illustrations of some of the genera, and we now add from the extensive collection of Mr. W. Bull the present plate of *Billbergia Saundersii*.

The cultivation of this class of plants is, for those who are possessed of a stove, by no means difficult; they should be grown in a compost composed of light loam, peat, sand, and a little leaf mould. Owing to their habit of growth, the centre of the plant is hollow and capable of holding water, and it is well to pour some into this central hollow. As the beauty of these plants consists greatly in their gorgeously-coloured bracts, they remain in perfection a long time, and are therefore well suited for decoration for the house or table.

Billbergia Saundersii is, says Mr. Bull, a very distinct epiphytal perennial, the leaves of which are few in number and embrace each other in a tubulose manner at the base; they are dull green on the upper surface, the lower surface and the cylindrical portion purplish, scattered over with unequal whitish blotches, which are also apparent on the upper surface; the flowers are in slender, half-nodding racemes, a foot long, the scapes being furnished with long crimson bracts; those of the inflorescence loose and spreading, the calyx deep dull crimson, and the corolla, which extends one inch and a half beyond it, indigo blue towards the tip; the anthers are orange-coloured; it comes from Bahia.

Billbergia Saundersii has been recently introduced by Mr. Bull, and has been announced by him for the first time, in his catalogue, just published.

PLATE 107.

ALOCASIA ILLUSTRIS.

Lately we had an opportunity of seeing, at the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, some grand specimens of *Alocasia* and the allied genus of *Arads*, which form noble specimens for the aquatic stove. They require in cultivation a compost of peat and well decomposed manure in equal parts, with the addition of a little loam and silver sand, an abundant supply of moisture at the roots, and a strong moist heat. No better place can be provided for them than standing them on the wall of the tank in an aquatic stove, although they will do well in any place where a good moist heat can be given.

There are already in cultivation some fine species of this genus, and Mr. Bull has been enabled to add another very interesting one to those already known. He describes it as a free-growing, bold-habited stove perennial, intermediate in its general aspect between *Alocasia* and *Caladium*. The leaf-stalks are erect, and have a brownish-purple tint, while the leaf-blades are deflexed, one foot and a half in length, ovately sagittate; the colour is a rich green, marked between the principal veins by broad patches of blackish olive, extending almost from the midrib to the margin, and forming a striking contrast with the brighter green portions of the leaf surface. It is somewhat in the way of *Alocasia Jenningsii*, but is of much larger and more vigorous growth, and of a lighter, less glaucous green. It has been imported from the East Indies, and we are sure only requires to be known to make it a popular plant with all who cultivate Aroids.

PLATE 108.

DOUBLE SALMON PELARGONIUM—ASA GRAY.

To the French nurserymen and amateurs is due the merit of adding to the numerous varieties of Zonal Pelargoniums, already existing in our gardens, those double forms which have for some years had so many admirers (and we may add detractors); and although our English raisers have improved upon these efforts, yet it seems as if the next important step was still to be made by the former.

We were somewhat excited by the news last season, that new double white varieties had been raised at Lyons, Nancy, and other places; but, alas, like a good many anticipations, they have been doomed to disappointment; the only double white at all worthy of the name is *Aline Sisley*, raised by the well-known amateur M. Jean Sisley, of Lyons; but it is, after all, only a semi-double, and the colour is by no means pure. It may be, however, the precursor of others, and as such will not meet with the condemnation which has been justly meted out to such rubbish as *alba plena*, &c.

Amongst those which were sent out by Mons. Alegetière, of Lyons, we received a plant of a variety said to be a double salmon-coloured one. As we have grown all the recent introductions in our own greenhouse, we have been enabled to form a tolerably accurate judgment of their relative value and importance, and we have come to the conclusion that *Asa Gray* is decidedly the best of the whole collection. It is entirely novel in colour, being of a bright rosy salmon, somewhat lighter at the edges. The plant, like all the double varieties, is robust, and the trusses of flowers are very freely produced, so that it will be a valuable addition to the stage of blooming plants.



LIL IUM KRAMER IANUM.



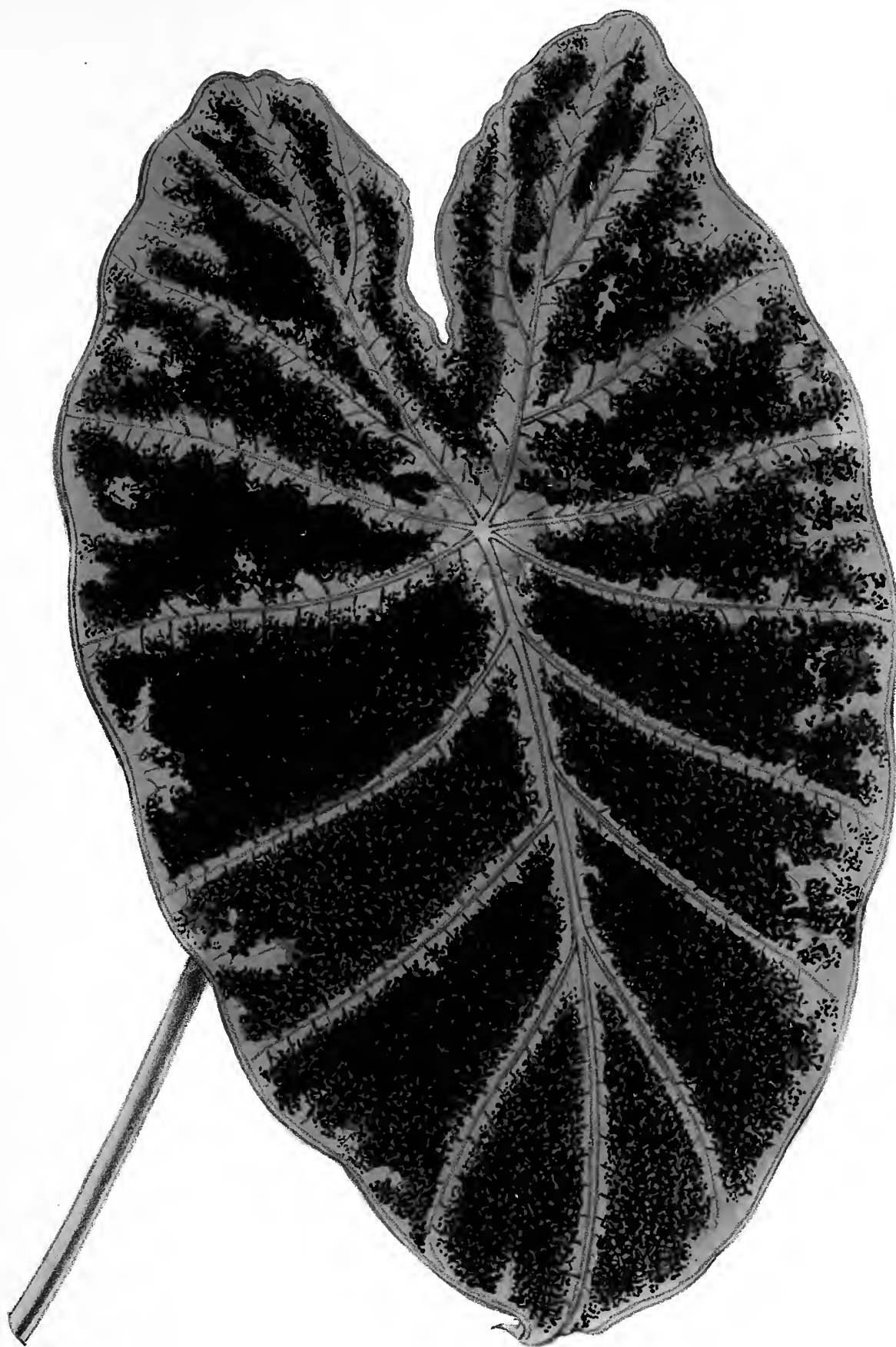
W.G. Smith F.L.S. del et lith

V. Brooks Day & Son. Imp

BILLBERGIA SAUNDERSII

FLORAL MAGAZINE. NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta, St. Covent Garden.



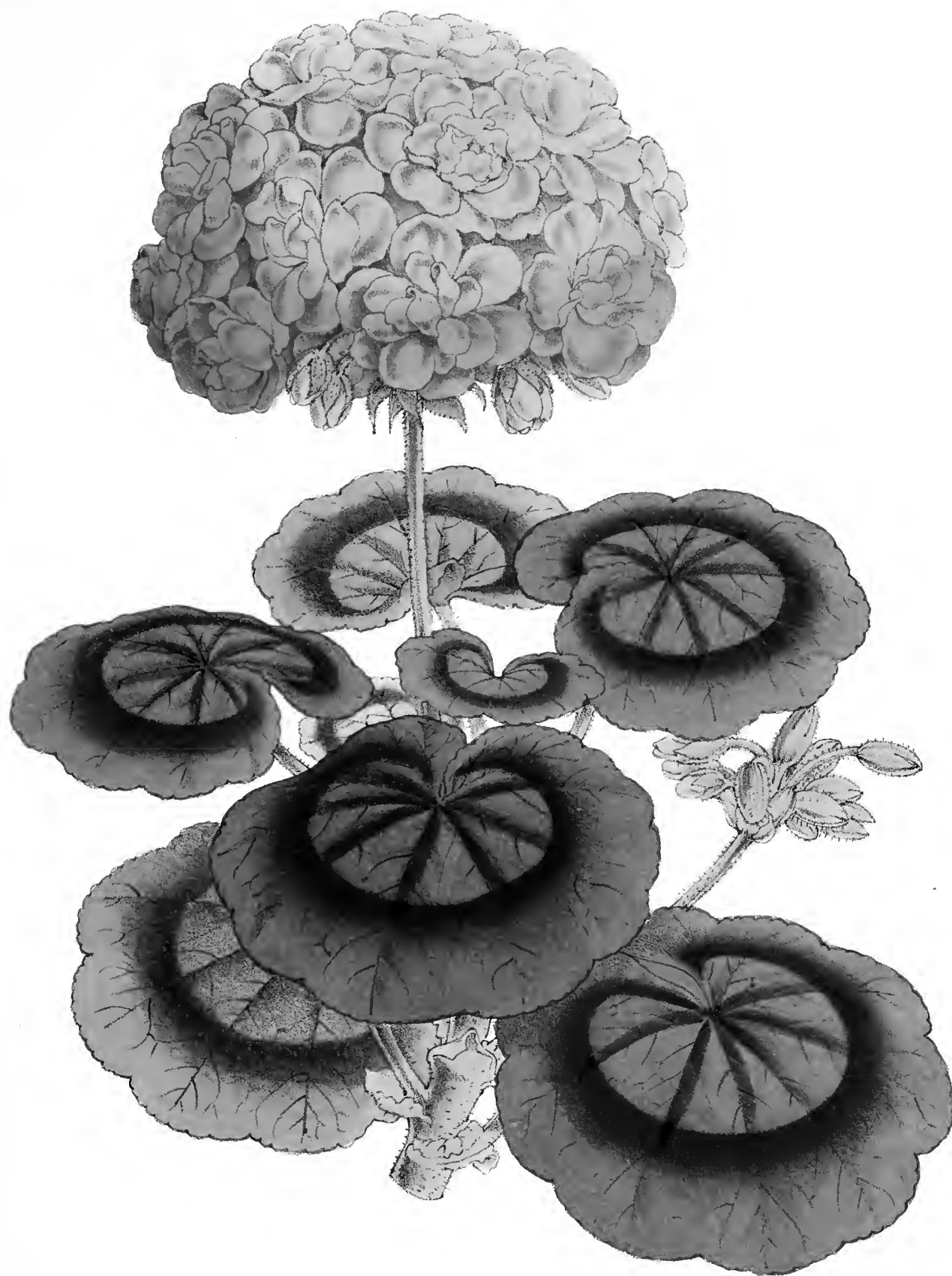
W. G. Smith, F.L.S. del. et lith.

V. Black & Son, Imp.

ALOCASIA ILLUSTRIS.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St., Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith FLS. del et lith

DOUBLE SALMON PELARGONIUM
"Asa Gray"

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & D. S. Hammett St. Covent Garden

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

APRIL, 1874.

[No. 28.]

THE COLOURS OF FLOWERS.

No art can possibly do justice to the refulgent tints found amongst flowering plants. It is not only in the flaming scarlets and crimsons that art fails, for it falls equally short in any attempt to exactly reproduce the most modest tints. It is common to hear those who are not intimately acquainted with flowers say that certain artists exaggerate, in their pictures, the rich coloration of nature, but this is simply impossible: and plant-growers know only too well that no artist can satisfactorily put on paper or canvas the tints of his favourites.

True it is, that one sees at exhibitions of oil and water-colour paintings, and in some magazines—as in the one we now write for—plants portrayed in which the colours seem refulgent enough; but if these copies from nature be placed side by side with nature itself, there is as much difference between the colours of the two as between harmony and discord in music.

The one thing artists can never perfectly get is transparency, and this difficulty is far more insurmountable in the illustrations for a journal like the *Floral Magazine*. It is as impossible to represent the opal-like light seen passing through the petals of some white lilies as it would be to paint the rays of light playing about a diamond, or the blaze of fire from the sun itself. The best and purest scarlet colour used by artists, if placed by the side of the petals of a Field Poppy or Geranium, immediately looks like a piece of clay. The same with crimsons: our best crimson lakes, when placed near the petals of some Geraniaceæ, at once put on a liver-like appearance. Scarlets, in nature, are *transparent*, and such a thing as a transparent scarlet pigment is unknown. Now if we glaze over one of our artificial scarlets with a wash of pure purple, the painting immediately looks like mud; but what is more common in some scarlet Orchids (as in *Masdevallia Veitchii*) than to see a vivid scarlet, shot with brilliant purple? On an examination of the epidermal cells with a microscope some of the mystery is explained, but any attempt at imitation inevitably ends in failure. The same remarks apply with equal truth to all other tints—be they purple, blue, green, yellow, or orange. It is in the experience of every artist that, on looking at some flower possessing brilliant coloration, the tint he at first took for scarlet soon appears to him as scarlet-orange; when, on returning to the plant, it is crimson-scarlet, or a crimson possibly shot with some magenta hue. In every light

flowers display new tints, new effects of light and shade, and new beauties, which the artist is indeed fortunate if he can at all catch. Yellows, as found in some *Oncidiums*, are very pure and lovely, and our chromes come nearest; but chromes are perfectly opaque, whilst the yellows in the Orchids are as perfectly transparent. It is common for artists to fail in their tints of green, not because of their non-appreciation of the colour, but because no artificial greens can be found or compounded to properly match nature. Some light-coloured Roses are especially difficult; the petals do not appear of the same tint when detached from the flowers, and in matching the hue for imitation, the petals first appear rose, with a blush of transparent scarlet; then a suggestion of salmon colour shows itself, or a glimmering of rosy-purple, which in theory seems impossible, but in nature is a reality. These tints, without doubt, all exist in the flower itself, but no artist, except the Great Designer of all flowers, can perfectly reproduce them.

W. G. S.

FLOWER SHOWS.

Two very brilliant and successful Exhibitions of Flowers were held by the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington on March 4th and 18th. At the first meeting, Messrs. Veitch exhibited an excellent group of Orchids, Roses, and Clematis, together with a magnificent new *Rhododendron*, Duchess of Edinburgh, and a new Orchid recently described in the *Gardener's Chronicle* for March 7th, by Professor Reichenbach, under the name of *Dendrobium Boxallii*. We intend to give figures of both these plants in our next number. Mr. Bull sent *Eucholirium corallinum*, which we shall illustrate, and a striking new species of *Medinilla*; whilst Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Sons furnished a fine collection of *Cyclamens* and other plants of great beauty and interest. The Flower Show of March 18th was principally interesting on account of the admirable display of Hyacinths, furnished by Messrs. Veitch, Cutbush, Carter, and Wm. Paul. We shall shortly figure a notable new Hyacinth exhibited by the first-mentioned firm. Tulips, Crocuses, and *Cyclamens* were well shown; as were novelties in Hardy Primroses by Mr. R. Dean, of Ealing. Amongst Orchids, Messrs. Veitch, Williams, and Bull were the principal exhibitors, the latter gentleman sending a magnificent plant of *Masdevallia Lindenii*, said to be the finest in Europe; and Mr. Williams, who

was first in this nurseryman's class, showed a fine *Phalænopsis grandiflora*, with four spikes, as well as many other Orchids. Mr. Denning, gardener to Lord Londesborough, was, as usual, first in the amateur's class. Our space is altogether too limited to enumerate at length the plants exhibited; they will all be found referred to in detail in the pages of the various weekly journals devoted to Horticulture.

REVIEWS.

Orchids, and How to Grow Them in India and other Tropical Climates. By SAMUEL JENNINGS, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., late Vice-President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. Part I. L. Reeve and Co.

THIS is likely to prove a very valuable book for growers of Orchids in this and other temperate countries, as well as for those who reside in the tropics, for Mr. Jennings not only brings a knowledge of species to the task before him, but that best of all knowledge required for a work like that before us, which is gained only by the actual experience of the requirements of these curious and beautiful plants whilst under cultivation.

The introductory matter is exceedingly interesting, so is the chapter on the cultivation of Orchids; and the very name of the third chapter (in this part necessarily left unfinished), "The History of Orchids," shows what may be expected from our author.

The first part treats, 1st, of *Cattleya Exoniensis*, with a descriptive list of all the known hybrids of *Cattleya*; 2nd, *Dendrobium Wardianum*, with full descriptions of all the *Dendrobes* most worthy of cultivation; 3rd, *Angraecum sesquipedale*, with a similar list of all the species best worth cultivation, and 4th, *Cypripedium Sedeni*, with a list and full descriptions of all the known hybrid *Cypripediums*.

The work is the same size as the *Floral Magazine*, and four coloured plates are given of the handsome plants above mentioned.

California Horticulturist and Floral Magazine, San Francisco. No. I. Jan. 1874. The first part of this Magazine contains several valuable articles, well written and of great interest; but the coloured illustration of *Lilium Bloomerianum* (*L. Humboldtii*) is execrable both in drawing and colour. It is as unlike nature as possible, and one of the worst plates we have seen.

L'Illustration Horticole, Ghent, which is now published in English as well as French, contains in its first part a large but rather formal plate, printed in colours, of *Oncidium fuscum*, Reich. f. *Ceroxylon andicola*,

Humb. et Bonp., a fine New Grenada Palm; and *Camellia*, "Don Pedro," a first-class beautiful white variety, petals here and there faintly striped with delicate rose. The proof sheets of the English edition should be more carefully revised: "rustic" is spelt "Rustike;" "awakened" is spelt "awakeed;" "personally" is spelt "personnally," &c.

La Belgique Horticole, Liège, Jan. 1874, contains a fine double plate, well printed in colours, of *Billbergia vittata*, Brong., var. *Amabilis*, in which the individual flowers and bracts are much the same in colour with Mr. Bull's *Billbergia Saundersii*, figured in our last number, but with foliage and habit altogether different.

Gartenflora, Erlangen, Jan. 1874, contains a large double plate, indifferently printed in colours, of *Pitcairnia undulata*, Scheidw.; a double plate of *Saxifraga florulenta*, Moretti—a handsome species, with pale rose-coloured flowers.

GARDEN FLOWERS.

THERE can be no doubt that of late years a strong reaction has taken place in favour of the good old-fashioned flowers of our gardens, which had been well nigh pushed out of their places by the old bedding-out system. Most of the best new florist's flowers we have from time to time illustrated, as our plates of new *Antirrhinums*, *Auriculas*, *Carnations*, *Pansies*, *Penstemons*, *Picotees*, *Pinks*, *Violas*, &c., abundantly prove. All matters pertaining to gardens, gardening, and garden literature, have long been making great advances in this country and abroad, and the culture of plants has made such strides that flower-growing for show purposes, as well as for the intrinsic pleasure imparted by their simple cultivation for their own sakes, is carried on by all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest; whilst the trade catalogues of our plant merchants are no longer mere dry lists, as formerly, but books often beautifully illustrated, in every way worthy of the drawing-room table, and valuable alike for the figures of plants they contain and the scientific information they impart.

During the last summer we had a series of garden-flowers sent to us for inspection from Messrs. J. C. Wheeler & Son, of Gloucester, of such superior merit that we conceive they deserve more than a passing notice from us; and of these we were especially pleased with a set of French Marigolds, of which we here illustrate two—viz., the "Gold Striped" and "Dwarf Pigmy;" the figures show the habit of growth of the plants as well as representations of the individual flowers

natural size. The first is certainly one of the most beautiful of all the French Marigolds, its colours being rich and distinctly marked; it is evidently a first-class plant for ribbon borders and beds, also (when cut for vases) most suitable for drawing-room decoration. "Dwarf Pigmy" is a very dwarf and compact plant, and worthy of a place in every garden of "sweet-scented flowers," for that it comes under the latter category we think there can be no doubt, the odour of the flowers, though peculiar, being most refreshing and delightful, especially after rain and our heavy morning dews. We regret that we have not room for a figure of the grand "African Quilled Marigold," certainly the largest and most perfect of all this interesting tribe. This plant,

pale mauve flowers. Very fine, too, is Messrs. Wheeler's "Double Indian Pink," the seeds having been saved from a very choice strain; the flowers comprise the richest colours in combination with the most delicate markings: this notable pink is a hardy perennial, but if the seeds are sown in the early spring the plants, we are assured, will flower the same year. No flowers are more useful for winter decoration than those of *Helichrysum*, of which Messrs. Wheeler sent us a number of magnificent varieties last summer; these cut flowers have been in vases ever since that time (now more than six months), and they retain their pristine colours and original forms just as at the individual moment when they were first gathered. *Ageratum* "Imperial Blue,"



FRENCH MARIGOLDS—"GOLD STRIPED" AND "DWARF PIGMY."

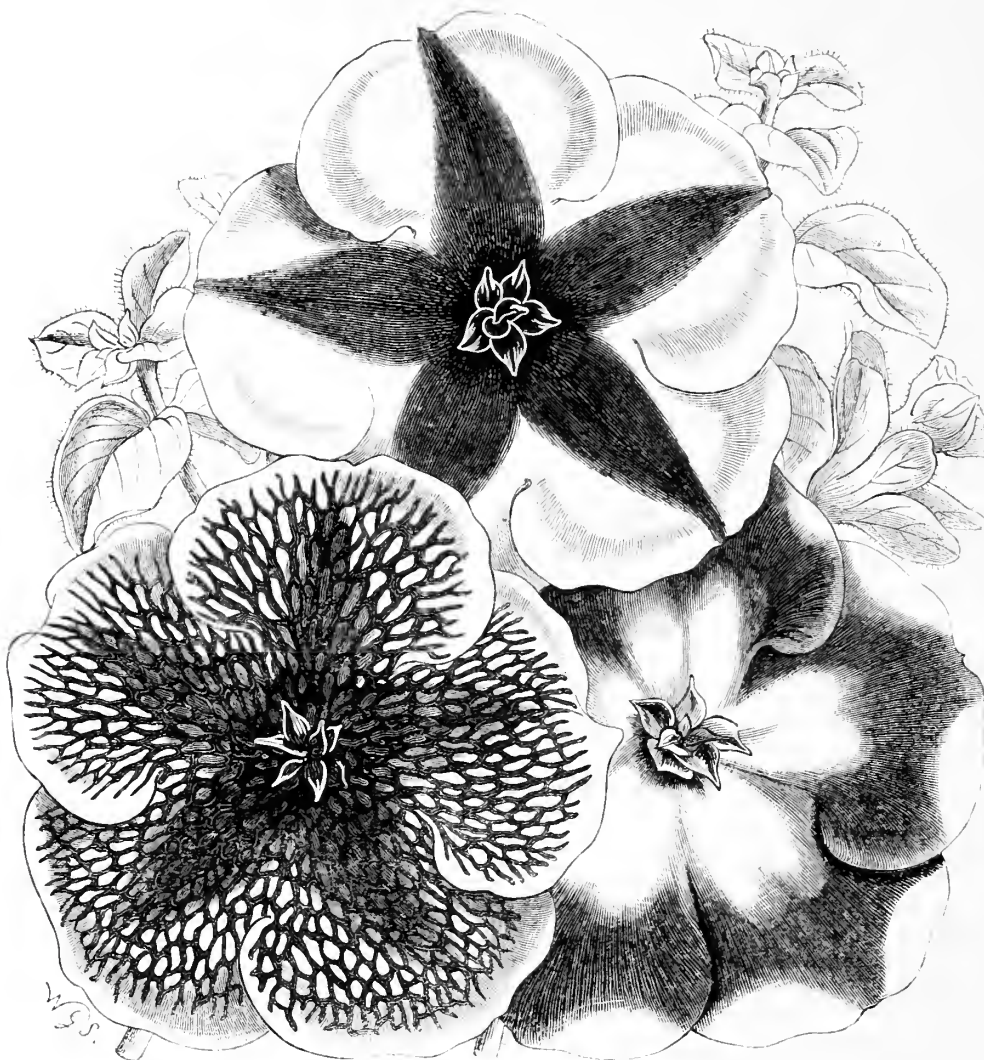
from its being so beautifully quilled and so very double, is simply invaluable (after putting aside its usefulness in the garden) for cutting and show purposes. We now simply pass over the first-rate strains of *Primulas*, *Auriculas*, and *Cinerarias*, sent out by this firm, to refer at once to their varieties of German Stocks and Asters; of these the best is "East Lothian," with its immense spikes of bloom of brilliant purple, scarlet, pure white, and dark crimson; and "Mauve Beauty," a magnificent variety, originally raised by our friend, Mr. Richard Dean, of Ealing, and figured by us (Plate 38) in our volume for 1872. It will be remembered that this plant has a true pyramidal habit, with dense masses of lustrous

and the "Double Portulacæa," are now so well known in good gardens that it is unnecessary for us to say a word in praise of their habit and dense masses of azure-blue and crimson flowers; they are confessedly two of the most valuable flowers that can be planted in garden beds and about rockwork. Nothing can compare with the soft blue and fragrant flowers of the former, and the intense brilliancy of the double flowers of the latter.

Like many other of our foremost plant and seed merchants, Messrs. Wheeler and Son evidently spare neither trouble nor pains to secure seeds, bulbs, and plants of the very finest varieties; this is evidenced by the seeds, &c., enumerated in their "Little Book" (or Catalogue of

Seeds, &c.). When this work was submitted for review to the late Dr. Lindley, some years ago, he wrote of it : "The mass of buyers who have no fancies, but who dislike being perplexed, and are satisfied with what is excellent, will greatly prefer a short select seed list to an interminable labyrinth of names, which, for the most part, represent nonentities or rubbish. Messrs. Wheeler's 'Little Book' will do something to satisfy their expectations." We imagine if Dr. Lindley could only see, at

question, which, apart from their gorgeous tints, are most elegantly blotched and laced. No plant is more easily grown than the Petunia, which should be sown in heat, and pricked off; the soil which suits them best is two-thirds leaf mould, one of yellow loam, and a little silver sand. We observe that although Messrs. Wheeler catalogue the Double Petunia they do not figure it; this is probably owing to the lack of variety observable in the double forms of this plant; indeed, we consider the



STRIPED AND BLOTCHED PETUNIAS.

the present time, the compact and richly illustrated book as now issued, gratuitously, from Gloucester, he would, if possible, speak in still higher terms of it than before.

As a third illustration we have selected that of a group of Petunias; these beautiful plants are favourites with everybody, and many new and good varieties we have illustrated in our past volumes. Our illustration will speak for itself as to the character of the flowers in

beauty and variety found in the single varieties to far surpass anything found amongst the best doubles. Petunias are most desirable objects when treated as climbing plants in the greenhouse, which they light up with their refulgent and varied colours.

We recommend our readers to obtain at once a copy of Messrs. Wheeler and Sons richly illustrated "Little Book" from Gloucester, and judge for themselves.

PLATE 109.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA—HARRISONIÆ.

Few plants attracted more attention at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on February 19th, than the subject of the accompanying plate. The perfect form of this *Amaryllis*, its beautiful colouration and profuse blooming qualities, fit it for a foremost place in the collection of every lover of *Amaryllids*. The variety here figured differs from the typical *A. vittata* in its longer, more tubular, and less expanded flowers, which in the specimens exhibited were striped on each petal with two regular longitudinal bands of deep rich crimson on a ground of clear white. The trumpet-shaped flowers are from four to five inches in length, and they are produced in clusters of from five to seven on a stem.

This plant is a recent re-introduction from Lima, and the specimens displayed at Kensington came from the rich collection of Mr. William Bull. The species was originally collected at Lima, as far back as 1824, and was sent to this country, with many other remarkable plants from the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, by Mr. William Harrison, after which gentleman our plant has received its specific name. Of other species of *Amaryllis* in Mr. Bull's named collection (more than thirty in number), we may specially call attention to *A. ignescens* and *A. pyrochroa*, the former a fine stove bulb from New Grenada, producing umbels of flowers from between sessile lanceolate bracts. The flowers expand to a breadth of five inches, and are of a light fiery orange-red colour, stained at the base with pale green; the latter is a notably distinct and handsome Brazilian bulb of dwarf stature, bearing orange, red, or flame-coloured flowers.

PLATE 110.

NEW BOUVARDIAS.

The two fine varieties of *Bouvardia* here figured are true hybrids raised from seed by Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son, of St. John's Wood, and must be numbered amongst the finest varieties ever produced. *B. jasminoides longipetala* is a hybrid between *B. jasminoides* and *B. Davisoni*, with deliciously fragrant snow-white flowers twice the size of the latter, and half as large again as the former. It is readily recognised by its free, vigorous growth, its dark-green well-expanded leaves, and compact racemes of large pure white flowers. The closer and more erect flower truss resembles more in outline the Catalonian Jasmine than *Bouvardias* in general. *B. Humboldti corymbiflora* is a remarkable instance of the possible improvement of a species which in its original condition of bloom is comparatively worthless for pot culture, but which in the above hybrid variety assumes a habit of the greatest interest and beauty, forming a most valuable plant for the ladies' boudoir, drawing-room, or conservatory, and, like the last, an elegant flower for evening dress bouquets. The individual blossoms of this plant are the largest hitherto known in the entire group, being four sizes larger than the well-known *B. jasminiflora*, with a flower-tube three inches in length, and the ray-lobes one and a half inches in width, in colour snow-white, and exquisitely fragrant. To estimate aright the value of this plant, it is requisite to state that *B. Humboldti* produces in its original growth but one solitary flower on each branch, whilst in this variety they are from ten to fourteen. The present varieties, which produce their blossoms at a season when flowers are most sought after and valuable, are clearly the greatest acquisitions yet made in this charming tribe of plants.

PLATE 111.

WINTER CROCUSES.

It has been said that the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one only grew before is a benefactor to his country; and it may with equal truth be said of horticulturists, that the man who can give us earlier blooming varieties of plants by one week, or even day, so as to shorten our dull northern winter, deserves the thanks of every lover of flowers. The three Crocuses we now figure, and which were courteously sent on to us for illustration in the *Floral Magazine* by Messrs. Backhouse and Son, of York, derive their great value from their extreme earliness; they are, in fact, *winter flowering species*, and thrive well in ordinary soil. *C. chrysanthus* and *C. nivalis* are from the mountains of Greece; the former produces its flowers in dense masses, which are rich yellow in colour; the latter (which is the same with *C. Sieberi* and *C. sublimis*) is a purple Crocus, with a yellow centre, and is one of the commonest in Greece; it is found at an elevation of from 1000 to 7000 feet, and frequently flowers near the melting snow. It is found also in Bosnia, Crete, and Herzegovina. *C. Imperatorius* (or *C. Imperati*), is a magnificent winter-defying species, rich purple in colour, with a white centre. The external surface of the three outer petals is creamy-white, elegantly striped with deep purple-brown lines. Its dark-green leaves appear some time before the flowers, which latter begin to show themselves in mid-winter; and it requires less sun to expand the blossoms than any other species. Amongst other virtues, it increases readily from seed, which becomes ripe in May. This plant is the showiest of its genus, and one which puts forth its beautiful and fragrant blossoms weeks before other spring Crocuses dare to venture theirs, beginning to flower in mid-winter, and persistently continuing in bloom well into the spring. There is also a white variety of this species. *C. Imperatorius* is from Calabria, in Sicily, at 3000 to 7000 feet altitude.

PLATE 112.

PHORMIUM COLENSOI—VARIEGATUM.

This highly ornamental foliage plant, which is a native of New Zealand, and commonly known as New Zealand Flax, has narrowish, erect, pointed, dark-green leaves, banded with one or more narrow stripes of creamy yellow, each leaf elegantly margined with a narrow crimson line. It has the same habit of growth as *P. tenax*, but is altogether a smaller and more elegant plant, while its more erect habit and narrower leaves gave it quite a distinct appearance from that of the variegated *P. tenax*.

This plant has been figured from the collection of Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea, who (in 1868) first introduced and sent the plant out. In this gentleman's collection are three other forms of great beauty—viz., *P. nigro punctum*, *P. tenax variegatum*, and *P. tenax Veitchii*. The former is a very distinct, compact-growing form, much dwarfer in habit, and smaller in foliage than the forms usually cultivated, and one which forms a thick tuft, the larger leaves being about 2 feet long, and which spread out as the plants become mature. They are sap-green in colour, about an inch and a quarter wide, narrowly edged with blackish-purple, the edging becoming broader and more evident on the base, where it forms a conspicuous zigzag dark line. The plant above mentioned with *P. tenax variegatum* are extremely desirable plants for greenhouse decoration, or for planting out in the flower-garden and lawn.



W. G. Smith FLS. del et lith.

V. H. & J. S. & Co. Imp.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA HARRISONIÆ.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

J. Reeve & C. S. Hemmings, 11, Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith FLS del et lith

NEW BOUVARDIAS

V. Brooks Esq & Son, Imp

1. B. *Jasminoides longipetala* 2. B. *Humboldtii corymbiflora*

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden



W.G.Smith.FLS.del et lith.

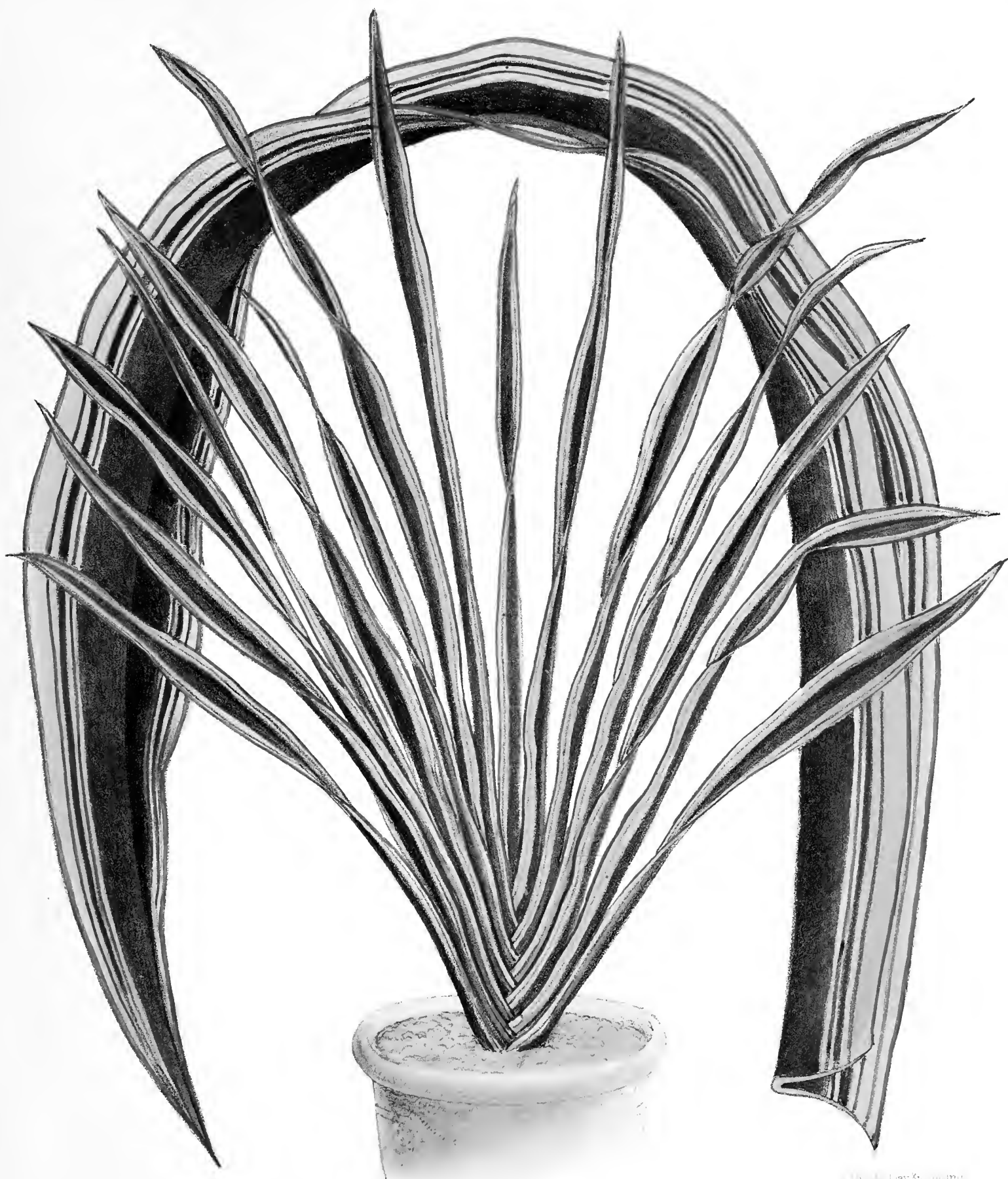
WINTER CROCUSES.

W.G.Smith.FLS.del et lith.

1. *C. Chrysanthus*. 2. *C. Nivalis*. 3. *C. Imperatorius*.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W. G. Smith FLS del et lith.

W. G. Smith FLS del et lith.

PHORMIUM COLEN SOI - V A R I E G A T U M

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES.

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

MAY, 1874.

[No. 29.]

FLOWER SHOWS.

At the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held at South Kensington on April 1st, a fine new Hybrid Perpetual Rose, "Duchess of Edinburgh," sent by Mr. H. Bennett, of Stapleford, near Wilton, was awarded a first-class certificate. This new Rose is pink in colour, very large, and of great substance: it is likely to prove a great acquisition, and we hope to shortly figure it. At the same meeting Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea, sent a new Tea Rose, also named "Duchess of Edinburgh." Like the last, this is a grand new Rose of a different character, but of perfect form, great substance, and intense crimson colour; this rose is said by Mr. Radcliffe to be the best seen for some years past, and we intend to shortly figure it. Mr. Williams exhibited his new *Anthurium Williamsii*, and was awarded a first-class certificate for a magnificent blood-red Amaryllis named *A. Oriflamme*. Mr. Little, of Twickenham, received first-class certificates for the finest purple Cyclamen yet seen, named *C. Royal Purple*, and a rose-coloured variety, named *C. Rose Queen*. Mr. R. Dean, of Ealing, contributed a fine Polyanthus named *P. purpurea*, which deservedly received the same award. Many other plants, as Roses from G. Paul and Son; Cinerarias and Pinks, from Messrs. Standish; Clematis, from Messrs. Jackman and Son; and varieties of Nereissus, from Messrs. Barr and Sugden, were of great interest. At the meeting of April 15th, first-class certificates were awarded to Messrs. Veitch and Sons for *Cattleya gigas*, and for *Ficus Parcellii*, the latter a very remarkable plant, with great handsome leaves, elaborately marbled; to Mr. C. Noble for a fine purplish Clematis, "Lord Gifford;" to Messrs. Jackman and Son for Clematis "Countess of Lovelace," and C. "Marquis of Salisbury;" this latter is the most distinct Clematis we have ever seen, and intense crimson-brown in colour (Messrs. Jackman and Son have kindly promised to shortly supply materials for a coloured plate of this plant for the *Floral Magazine*); to Mr. B. S. Williams for a Ceterach from Teneriffe, of extraordinary size and beauty; this fern has fronds a foot long, and four inches broad. Messrs. Backhouse exhibited *Dianthus glacialis*, a charming rock plant. This being the great show for Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Auriculas, these plants were well represented, a good display being made in all classes. Messrs. Lane and Son, of Great Berkhamstead, and Mr. Turner, of

Slough, were the principal exhibitors of Rhododendrons and Azaleas, whilst of course the latter gentleman was the foremost exhibitor of Auriculas. A great number of Orchids were also shown, both by nurserymen and amateurs, whilst Roses, Cyclamens, Cinerarias, and other seasonable plants were well represented.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW AT FLORENCE.

This great show is to be held at Florence from the 11th to the 25th of May. No less than one hundred gold medals are offered by the *Société Royale Toscane d'Horticulture*, two hundred and twenty-one silver medals, one hundred and thirty-one of bronze, and five *prix d'honneur* are offered by the King of Italy, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the province and town of Florence, whilst the Princess Margaret is expected to open the Exhibition in person. The gardens of Florence will be visited, and an excursion made to Pisa. This exhibition is the lineal successor of the series of International Exhibitions held at Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, the first of its kind ever held in Italy, and one likely to prove the most important of the whole series.

ANTHURIUM SCHERZERIANUM.

New White Variety.

In Vol. VI. of *Floral Magazine*, Plate 349, we gave a coloured plate of the normal form of this truly magnificent Arad, with its great crimson scarlet spathes, now such common ornaments in our stoves. When it was first introduced these spathes measured only one inch and an eighth in length, whilst after a few years of cultivation the same appendages measured no less than seven and one-half inches long. Whilst sketching in Mr. Williams's "Victoria and Paradise" Nurseries, at Upper Holloway, on the 28th of March last, our attention was directed to a lovely white spathed variety of this grand Arad, which must prove simply invaluable when it becomes better known and distributed for sale with the commoner scarlet form. The colour of the spathe is creamy-white, and the spadix bright yellow. A large wood engraving of one of these plants in the possession of Mr. Williams is given in the *Gardener's Chronicle* for April 18th last.

At the same nursery are some of the very finest specimens of the variety known as *Longispatha* we have ever seen; the spathe in this is narrower, of a different tint of scarlet from the ordinary form, and very long, thus giving the plant an appearance quite distinct from *Magnifica*. The variety known as *Dixonii*, with a double scarlet spathe is likely to prove very valuable when it gets more robust; we saw a large number of specimens of this at the same nursery, and notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, it generally comes true from seed. There are several other varieties of *A. Scherzerianum* well known to horticulturists; and we shall probably return to the subject in a short time and give a plate of the white variety, known under the name of *Williamsii*, with some of the more striking varieties of the scarlet form. A specimen of *A. Scherzerianum* we saw a few days ago growing in the collection of Mr. Micholls, of Southgate, is said by Mr. Baines to be the finest in Europe; some of the leaves are no less than four inches across.

ANGRÆCUM ELLISII.

A PLANT of this grand and very rare *Angræcum* has just flowered in the collection of Mr. Day, of Tottenham, near London, and we believe it has only once before been seen in flower, and then at Hoddesdon, in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Ellis himself, the discoverer of the plant. We understand that only three plants were originally brought home; and of these one died, the second was purchased by Mr. Salt, and the third is now growing at Tottenham. The Tottenham plant had nineteen fine flowers, each flower being furnished with a nectar-bearing spur, some six inches long: the odour of the flowers is very delicious and peculiar, with a suggestion of old sherry in it, but at the same time very sweet. The nectar in the spurs is at first sweet, then bitter, like the juice of the berries of *Solanum dulcamara*. As this magnificent plant has never been figured, we shall probably illustrate it in colour shortly, from a drawing we made at Mr. Day's establishment, when it was at its best.

SOLANUM CILIATUM.

In the February number of the *Flore des Serres* we observe a figure, printed in colours, of this useful decorative plant. The figure is a fac-simile copy of Plate 521, Vol. X. of the *Floral Magazine* and the source from which it is taken is (as heretofore) unacknowledged by M. Louis Van Houtte. In the same number is a copy of Mr. Fitch's capital figure of *Gladiolus purpureo-auratus*, also unacknowledged, from the *Botanical Magazine*.

NEPENTHES SANGUINEA.

A FINE healthy specimen of this rare pitcher-plant, bearing a magnificent blood-red pitcher, is now growing in the famous collection of plants belonging to H. L. Micholls, Esq., of Southgate House, near London, but before these lines reach the reader the whole of Mr. Baines's unrivalled collection of specimen plants will, alas! be dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer.

PHORMIUM COLENSOL.

In our last number we figured this plant from Mr. Bull's collection, as seen under cultivation. In the *Gardener's Chronicle* for April 18th there is an important landscape, engraved from a New Zealand photograph, showing this plant with *P. tenax*, and a group of plants of *Cordyline* (which comes under the same natural order with *Phormium*) growing wild amongst a dense mass of *Danthonia*, or "Spear Grass." The view gives a capital idea of what some of our greenhouse plants are in a state of nature.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Thomas S. Ware's Catalogue of Florists' Flowers.—This is an invaluable catalogue of Florists' Hybrids only, including Antirrhinums, Auriculas, Carnations, Pansies, Picotees, Violas, and all the other recognised Florists' flowers. Some of the names are a little *outré*, as "Ghost," "Nigger," "Lucidum Cream," and "King Koffee."

James Bromwich and Co.'s Catalogue of Seeds, Trees, Plants, Fern Cases, Aquaria, Floral Decorations, and Garden Requisites.—The title of this capital catalogue indicates its scope. The Bromwich "Registered Drawing-room Fern-Case and Aquarium combined," illustrated, on page 29 is one of the most perfect things of its class we have seen.

MESSRS. H. J. CAVE and SONS, of 40, Wigmore Street, are now exhibiting a variety of Natural Rustic Work, consisting of Flower Stands, Vases for Flowers or Fish, Window Boxes, Chairs, Tables, Stools, &c., manufactured from selected woods, prepared in such a way as to prevent the possibility of shrinking when exposed to the weather. This renders them very durable, and especially suitable for out-door decoration. The wood being naturally twisted and coloured (not artificially), their elegant appearance adds much to the beauty of the park, lawn, or garden; and careful construction of the seats makes them very comfortable as well as ornamental. Messrs. Cave also have some very pretty designs in wicker, cane, and gilded flower-stands.

VEITCH'S NURSERY, CHELSEA.

THERE is no season of the year when many hours may not be most profitably and delightfully passed in the renowned "Royal Exotic Nursery" of Messrs. Veitch and Sons, at Chelsea; and in the present month of May, of course, the plants are to be seen at their best. Availing ourselves, then, of a dozen illustrations kindly placed at our service by Messrs. Veitch, we propose to take a hasty glance at the houses and plants of this famous nursery, which have furnished so many new and grand subjects for the *Floral Magazine* during the last

struative, and shows how very far the art manufacture of Europe is behind that of the Japanese; this especially applies to wood and metal work and enamel. Passing to the left out of the Museum, one immediately enters a large house devoted to Aloes, Agaves, Phormiums, &c., and through a door still to the left the first warm Fern-house is reached, where there is always a grand collection of *Gleichenias*, *Todeas*, *Trichomanes*, &c. The next Fern-house is always rich in *Adiantum Farleyense*, *Leptopteris superba*, *Platyterium grande*, *Davallia Mooreana*, and



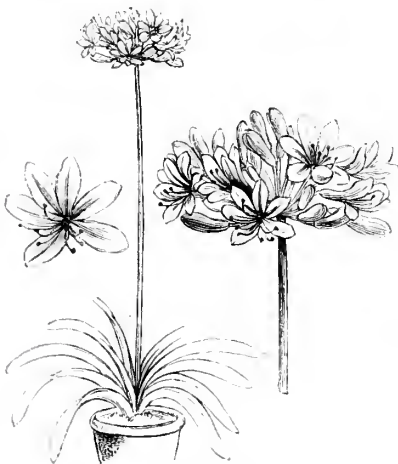
TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.



CAMPERNELLE JONQUIL.



NARCISSUS BULBOCodium.



AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.



DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.



HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA.

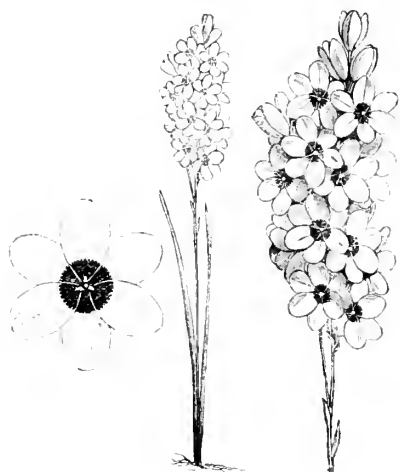
fourteen years. On entering the Nursery at King's Road, the visitor at once finds himself in a glazed avenue of Palms, Araucarias, India-rubber plants, Dracaenas, &c., ending in a large glazed house devoted entirely to Tree Ferns. To the left of the entrance corridor is one of the most interesting museums in London, embracing all sorts of natural history and art productions, mostly brought from savage or little-known countries: some of these objects we believe are quite unique, and the collection from Japan is extremely interesting and in-

similar plants. This leads at once to the cool Fernery, where Woodwardia radicans, Dieksonia antarctica, and Lomarias grow unprotected with a large collection of hardy British Ferns. The rockwork of this house, which is built up in the most artistic manner, is dotted all over with Winter Aconites, Snowdrops, Lily of the Valley, Solomon's Seal and variegated Begonias. Through this Fernery we come to the first of the fourteen magnificent Orchid-houses. It would be difficult in any mere description to do justice to these houses, the unrivalled

collection of Orchids they contain, and the scrupulous cleanliness with which everything is kept. The plants here noticed are *Cœlogynes*, *Cattleyas*, *Dendrobiums*, *Vandas*, *Cypripediums*, and East Indian Orchids, whilst everywhere from the roof is seen hanging wooden boxes such as are commonly used for Orchids. At the end of the last span house there is always a grand trophy of flowering Orchids, and a door to the left takes us through three compartments devoted to *Lycastes*, *Anguloas*, *Odontoglossums*, and *Masdevallias*.

Still turning to the left we leave the strictly business

to where the trophy of flowering plants is always found, we come upon a corridor devoted to *Amaryllids*, *Dracænas*, *Roses*, *Tulips*, *Hyacinths*, *Cinerarias*, and other decorative plants, and immediately opposite this, on the other side of the central walk, is the stove for *Poinsettias*, *Aphelandras*, &c., whilst further on is the grand house known as the Aquarium, now devoted principally to magnificent specimen Palms and foliage plants. Still following the central walk we come upon the great *Azalea* and *Camellia* houses. Returning by the central walk we come to the house containing the grove of great Tree



IXIA



LILIUM SUPERBUM.



TRITONIA CROCATÆ.



LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM.



ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM.



LACHENALIA PENDULA.

collection, and enter what is called the private collection, where a number of those varieties are always found, the paintings of which have for so many years graced our pages. A more beautiful sight than the Orchids at this part of the establishment cannot be conceived, especially at this season of the year. *Odontogloss* are well represented in *O. crispum* (*Alexandræ*), *O. Andersonianum*, *O. Coradinei*, *O. odoratum*, *O. Hallii*, *O. Pescatorei*, &c. The *Vanda* house, the *Lycaste* house, the *Cattleya* house, and the *Cypripedium* house would each demand many pages for their proper description. Retracing our steps

Ferns, and opening the door to the left, we come at once upon the collection of Palms, *Caladiums*, *Anthuriums*, *Alocasias*, and other fine foliage plants, till we again emerge upon the central walk; this we cross and enter the house devoted to the unequalled collection of *Crotons*, *Dracænas*, *Aralias*, &c.; this leads us direct to the Pitcher-plant house, which is confessedly unique, and the best collection extant. Through the *Nepenthes* house we reach the *Caladium* house proper, and through the latter the *Araucaria* house, and so once more to the grove of New Zealand Tree Ferns.

PLATE 113.

COCHLIOSTEMA ODORATISSIMA.

We are indebted to Mr. William Bull for the opportunity of presenting a figure of this singularly beautiful and fragrant plant to our readers. It comes under the natural order *Commelynaceæ*, and is not (we are assured by Mr. Bull) an epiphyte. Let this, however, be as it may (and we believe the subject of our present Plate is really found growing upon other plants in South America), it succeeds well under cultivation when placed near the light with ordinary stove treatment. It produces broad tufted oblong lanceolate leaves of a deep green colour, tinged with bronzy-purple. The flowers, which are produced freely from the axils of the leaves, are luminous, blue in colour, deliciously fragrant, and grow in branched clusters, in the manner shown in the small sketch introduced on the Plate to illustrate the habit. The six stamens of the flowers of *Cochliostema* are very curious, three being fertile, and the other three barren; the three fertile stamens have their anthers twisted in a spiral manner, and two of the three are hidden by petal-like processes. In addition to this, there is a curious body at the back of the flower, furnished with blue hairs. The brilliant blue of the flowers of this plant is a very rare tint in our stoves, and as lovely as it is rare. The free flowering habit of *Cochliostema odoratissima* and its delicious fragrance, make it a very desirable acquisition for those who have stove accommodation. It will be seen at a glance that our plant is more or less allied to the *Alismaceæ* and *Juncææ*, in which latter natural order the *Commelyneæ* were at one time included.

PLATE 114.

DENDROBIUM BOXALLII.

Our figure of this lovely new Moulmeinese Dendrobium was sketched at Messrs. Veitch's establishment on March the 5th last, from the plant exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society's show, on March 4th. The new *D. Boxallii* is confessedly one of the most chastely beautiful of all Dendrobia, and it cannot fail to become a permanent favourite amongst all lovers of Orchids; the flowers are produced in profusion in twos and threes from the old stems of the previous year, one stem, during the present season, having produced (at Bridge Hall, Bury), no less than twenty-one flowers. These flowers are large, the sepals, petals, and lip being tipped with delicate pale violet on a crystalline white ground, whilst the lip is also marked with a magnificent orange blotch of great brilliancy. Our plant will remind our readers more or less of *D. crassinode*, *D. crystallinum*, *D. Bensoniæ* (figured by us in Plate 355 of our old series), and *D. Wardianum*, but it is clearly a distinct species from all, though the flowers are almost exactly intermediate between the two former. The lovely and peculiar low tone of colour, both in flower and stem, will specially commend it to those who can appreciate delicate harmonies of tint in a low key. The leaves are long, linear-ligulate, bilobed at the apex, and blunt; they do not appear with the flowers, and the stems are close together, after the manner, without the exaggeration of *D. crassinode*. Professor Reichenbach has recently named this new Dendrobe (*Gardener's Chronicle*, March 7th, 1874), after its discoverer, Mr. Boxall, the successful traveller to Messrs. Low and Co., of Clapton.

PLATE 115.

RHODODENDRON, "DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH."

This really magnificent greenhouse Rhododendron, which we now figure from the rich collection of Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea, was exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show, and received a first-class certificate, on March 4th last. It is a hybrid between the two well-known Rhododendrons, *R. Princess Royal* and *R. Lobbii*. The original of our Plate was a small but robust and very floriferous seedling, which bore a truss of glowing vermilion-scarlet flowers, of wax-like consistence and great beauty; the brilliant coloration of the flowers being still more heightened by the rich dark glossy green tint of the foliage. In past volumes of the "Floral Magazine" we have figured many Rhododendra, but in point of compact handsome habit and truly refulgent colour no other plant can bear comparison with the subject of our present Plate. Rhododendron *Duchess of Edinburgh* comes nearest to *R. Lobbii*, which old plant, with *R. Brookianum-flavum*, still holds its place in Messrs. Veitch's Catalogue. The subject of our Plate is only one other of the many successful hybrids for which Messrs. Veitch's Nursery at Chelsea has for so long been famous.

The cultivation of greenhouse Rhododendrons is so simple, and now so well understood, that little more need be said under the head of culture than that in the mixture of leaf-mould, turfy loam, and peat commonly used for these plants, the peat should be especially good and sweet, with plenty of sand in its composition. The failure sometimes attributed to peat in the culture of these plants is doubtless entirely owing to the peat used being bad, sour, and without sand. *Duchess of Edinburgh* does well under ordinary greenhouse treatment.

PLATE 116.

ENCHOLIRIUM CORALLINUM.

On March 4th this highly curious and beautiful Bromeliad was exhibited at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, by Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea. The species coming under *Encholirium* are sometimes referred to the genus *Friesia*; and in the first Plate of our first volume we figured the singular epiphytal *Friesia brachystachys*, from the collection of Messrs. Veitch (since which time, we may incidentally say, Messrs. Veitch have acquired *F. psittacina*, a very superior plant to *F. brachystachys*). It is not improbable that the subject of our present Plate is also an epiphyte in its native country—viz., Brazil—as are so many Bromeliaceous plants of tropical forests; here, it is of course a stove plant, and of very easy culture, but should not be kept too moist. As will be seen in our supplementary sketch (showing habit), it naturally forms a tuft of spreading leaves, which are of a linear strap-shaped form, bluntly apiculate, channelled, of a thin papery texture, dull greyish green above, purplish on the under surface, and very faintly marked with transverse stripes. The flowers grow in a handsome distichous spike at the top of a scape about two feet high, and are exceedingly showy, the bracts being of a bright deep crimson, while the flowers have the three outer segments of the perianth yellow and the three inner ones green, which latter are slightly protruded when in bloom. The bracts on the stem are also deep crimson, and the scape itself deep purple crimson.



W. A. Smith, FLS. del. et h. a.

J. E. Smith, del.

COCHLICOSTEMA ODORATISSIMA

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

LEONARD & SONS, 10, N. Y. ST. N. Y.



W.G.Smith.FLS.del et lith.

DENDROBIUM BOXALLII

V. Fr. de Ley & Son. Imp.

L. Rees & Co. 5. Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W.G.Smith, F.L.S. del et lith.

Printed by L. Reeve & Co. London.

R H O D O D E N D R O N.
"Duchess of Edinburgh"

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W. Smith.FLS.del et lith.

ENCHOLIRION CORALLINUM.

V. Dr. ks. Day & Son. Eng.

L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

JUNE, 1874.

[No. 30.]

FLOWER SHOW.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, MAY 13.

THE Roses in pots displayed at this Show by Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, and Mr. Turner, of Slough, were unusually fine, probably the most superb specimens ever exhibited. The principal award, for twelve plants, was made in favour of the former firm, although the competitors were almost evenly matched. For the twenty roses in eight-inch pots, however, Mr. Turner justly received the first award. The Azaleas certainly fell short of what we have seen in previous years; but some fine plants were sent by Messrs. Williams, Turner, and Lane, who were the principal prize-takers. Messrs. Jackman and Noble exhibited several new and valuable forms of Clematis; and Messrs. Dobson, of Isleworth, made their usual display of well-grown highly-coloured Calceolarias.

First-class certificates were awarded to Messrs. Veitch and Sons for Tea Rose Duchess of Edinburgh; Mr. B. S. Williams, for *Gymnogramma triangularis* and *Adiantum graecillum*; to Mr. Jackman, for Clematis Robert Hanbury; to Messrs. Rollinson and Sons, for *Hypolepis Bergiana*; to Mr. R. Dean, for Viola White Swan; and to Messrs. H. Lane and Son, for Azalea mollis Alphonse Lavallée. A very showy *Hæmanthus* was shown by Messrs. Henderson and Son, of St. John's Wood, under the name of *H. Cooperi*.

THE LATE JOHN SALTER.

It is with deep regret we announce the death, by paralysis, on the 10th of May last, of John Salter, late of the Versailles Nursery, Hammersmith, at the age of 76 years. For ten years in succession figures of Mr. Salter's new Chrysanthemums and Pyrethrums have graced the pages of the *Floral Magazine*; and with regret we are obliged to say, that, since his retirement from business in 1869, no other man has been found to efficiently fill his place, and no really new Chrysanthemums of sterling merit have been produced since 1869-70.

HYBRID MIMULUS.

MESSRS. E. G. HENDERSON and SON, of St. John's Wood, made an exceptionally fine display of handsome varieties of Mimulus at the last meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society: the flowers were altogether larger

in size and richer in colour than anything we have seen before. Messrs. Henderson, as is well known, have paid especial attention to this plant for many years, and the improvement on the old yellow, scarlet, and coppery flowers is something marvellous: the purple, crimson-purple, and the crimson flowers with white grounds, were especially lovely.

MASDEVALLIAS.

Two new extraordinary Masdevallias are just now attracting some attention. The first is *M. Estradæ*, described by Professor Reichenbach in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for April 4th, and of which we secured a sketch of a flowering specimen at Mr. Day's establishment at Tottenham last month. It has a semi-prostrate habit, with sepals of extraordinary shape and length; the flower when in bud mimics the shape of the beak and head of the Ibis, and when open and the three sepals are thrown back, it looks like some extraordinary insect. We also saw a small plant of this species in flower in Mr. Williams's Nursery about a week ago. The other plant is *M. nieterina*, which we also saw and sketched in one of Mr. Day's houses; this plant has bat-like, dusky sepals, greatly elongated into fine threads. A flowering specimen of this plant was sent to the last meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society under the incorrect name of *M. Chimara*.

ADIANTUM GRACILLIMUM (Moore).

THE plant described under the above name, by Mr. Moore, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for January 3rd last, is certainly the most elegantly beautiful of all the "Maiden-hair" Ferns. It most deservedly received a first-class certificate at the last meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, and specimens may, we understand, be purchased of Mr. Williams (who has the entire stock) in the ensuing autumn. The pinnules are so small that they measure only from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in length, and the whole plant at first sight bears a considerable resemblance to an elegant bouquet of "Quaking Grass" (*Briza*). It is believed to be a spore-spore or spore-hybrid, but its graceful dwarf habit is perfectly constant. It was originally exhibited by Mr. Williams, at Bath, under the provisional name of *Adiantum elegantissimum*, and Mr. Moore is of opinion that *A. cuneatum* and *A. glaucophyllum* may be its parents if it be really a spore-hybrid.

NEPENTHEUS SANGUINEA.

THE small specimen of this rare plant to which we referred in our last number, was purchased at Mr. Micholls' sale by auction by Messrs. Veitch for upwards of 14*l*. Messrs. Veitch immediately sold it again to another purchaser; but during one or two of the chilly days, when it could not be removed from Chelsea, we secured a good drawing of the plant with its blood-red pitcher for a future number of the *Floral Magazine*. The plant is very rare in collections, as a specimen belonging to Mr. Mendell was sold some time since for 50*l*. *Nepenthes sanguinea* bears one of the largest of all known pitchers; a dried specimen in the Kew Museum, we are told, originally held a pint of water.

REVIEW.

Domestic Floriculture, Window Gardening, and Floral Decorations. By F. W. BURBIDGE. Blackwood & Sons.

MOST people appreciate a tasteful home, and many are tempted to envy those whose wealth enables them to cover their walls and fill their cabinets with costly specimens of pictorial and plastic art; but few are aware at how small cost comparatively a home may be made delightfully tasteful by the products of Nature's inimitable pencil and chisel. Flowers have always been admired, if for no other reason, at least for the brilliant colouring of their blossoms; but it is gratifying to observe that not colour only, but beauty of form and foliage and gracefulness of habit are now much more highly appreciated than formerly. Floral decoration has some advantages over that of art. Though less lasting, it admits of an endless variety, delighting by its perpetual freshness, and affording an active instead of a passive pleasure in devising new combinations. The care and attention also which plants require afford a healthy and instructive recreation for leisure hours, for no intelligent person could devote him or herself to plant culture on ever so small a scale without making some observations on the nature of the objects of his care, and gratifying a desire which would naturally arise for further knowledge. To such, the book before us will be a most acceptable and valuable acquisition. It is divided into three parts: 1. Cultural; 2. Ornamental; 3. Descriptive. In the first we have practical directions for plant culture in the house, in the window and balcony, in glazed cases, in baskets, &c., with instructions as to propagation, soil, potting, manures, watering, ventilating, protecting from insects, hybridising, &c., concluding with a calendar of operations. The second part treats of bouquets, wreaths, vase and dinner-table decoration, arrangements of plants

in rooms, &c., drying flowers and ferns, skeletonizing leaves, odour and perfumes, leaf printing, church decoration, and flowers for cemeteries. In the third part, we have a descriptive list of plants suitable for cultivation, and of implements, materials, and appliances for indoor gardening. The whole is illustrated by about 200 excellent woodcuts, many of which are old familiar friends, but not the less useful on that account. With such an admirable, clear, and practical manual as this, we think no one of ordinary care and intelligence could fail to succeed in the delightful art of domestic floriculture.

F. L. S.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

B. S. Williams, Victoria Nurseries, Upper Holloway.—A Catalogue of Orchids, Ferns, Palms, and general Stove and Greenhouse Plants; Roses, Ornamental Hardy Plants, &c., &c.

Dickson and Co., Edinburgh.—Descriptive Catalogue of Florists' flowers.

Thomas S. Ware, Tottenham.—A Selection of New, Rare, and Choice Hardy Perennials.



HYACINTH "ANNA."

PLATE 117.

HIPPEASTRUM HENDERSONII.

The splendid bloom here figured is selected from a magnificent group of seedlings, raised from *Hippeastrum pardinum*, by Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son, of the Wellington Nurseries, St. John's Wood. *H. pardinum* was figured by us in our sixth volume, Plate 344; and on reference to this figure it will at once be seen what a grand improvement has been made upon the old plant by Messrs. Henderson, both in size, perfection of form, and rich coloration. The individual blossoms of this plant are remarkably large, finely expanded, and measure from six to nine inches in diameter; the ground colour is creamy-white, sometimes showing a suggestion towards a very pale buff, and handsomely banded and spotted for three-fourths of its length with rich velvety crimson on a whitish base, which base forms an elegant star in the centre of the flower. The flower scape, which rises from eighteen inches to two feet in height, is usually furnished with three of these grand blooms. Out of five or six varieties of *H. pardinum* the present one shows by far the most free-flowering habit; bulbs of the second year scarcely offer an exception wherein the bloom is not produced; and its readiness to flower throughout the winter by a succession of bulbs is a most valuable feature in its habit, and makes the plant a valuable one for producing a fine effect in the conservatory and drawing-room, or for the centre of a bouquet of flowers in the vase or hanging basket.

This fine bulb only requires the temperature of a warm greenhouse for its culture, where it soon forms a very vigorous growth; the soil or compost suitable for it is two-thirds of rich good-bodied, friable, turfy loam, and one-third leaf-mould. After the bloom is past, the leaf-growth is best encouraged by a warm atmosphere until it shows symptoms of maturity and decay; after which water is gradually withheld, and the bulbs allowed a perfect rest in a temperature of average summer heat, until it is again required to stimulate the plants for succession bloom.

PLATE 118.

HYACINTH—ANNA.

For the first time since 1861, when the *Floral Magazine* was established, we figure a Hyacinth of such noble proportions that even the present enlarged size of our Plates proves quite insufficient to show the spike in its entirety; we, therefore, give a supplemental woodcut to a small scale on page 16, from which a good idea may be gained of the habit of the magnificent single white variety here figured. *Anna* formed one of the collection of Hyacinths which carried off the first prizes, and was shown by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Chelsea, at the Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society on March the 18th last. The entire Horticultural press spoke in the highest terms of this hyacinth, and our figure of it is in no way exaggerated. The *Journal of Horticulture* (March 19), in reporting on this plant, says:—“*Anna* is a grand advance in colour—an enormous single white—immense spike—bells fully two and one-half inches across—a grand flower;” and Messrs. Veitch themselves, who have succeeded in carrying off the first prizes for the last four seasons, consider it the best new hyacinth which has been yet introduced. Little description of this grand plant is necessary, as our figure speaks for itself; the individual bells, which were of ivory whiteness, looked almost like white lilies; this white colour had the faintest possible blush of pale buff (as is seen in some varieties of ivory), whilst the firm substance of the petals was all that could be desired in a thoroughly perfect flower.

PLATE 119.

CYPRIPEDIUM ROEZLII.

We are indebted to Mr. B. S. Williams, of the Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, Upper Holloway, for the opportunity of presenting a figure of this fine new *Cypripedium* to our readers. It was originally exhibited, we believe, by Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea, on January 21st last, at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, when it received a first-class certificate, since which time we have noticed it in several collections both public and private. It was discovered by M. Roezl on the banks of the river Dagua, in Columbia, between the western and central ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and is the largest and most vigorous growing of all known species of *Cypripedium*. The leaves are upwards of three feet in length; and the stem, which is sometimes three feet high, bears from fifteen to twenty flowers. It is a species well deserving the attention of all Orchid-growers, on account of its almost perpetual blooming properties; and like the majority of "Ladies' slippers," when once established, its culture is very simple. The pots, in the first place, says Mr. Williams, must be well drained, or success must not be hoped for; and the soil should be rough fibrous peat and chopped sphagnum in about equal parts. These plants thrive best when potted in the ordinary way, and not elevated above the rim of the pot. The subject of our illustration does well in moderate heat, with a good supply of water; it is a plant of robust growth, and when it has attained sufficient strength is rarely out of flower.

PLATE 120.

PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS.

Dr. Seemann, in his "Flora Vitiensis," says that one-third of all the *Euphorbiaceæ* hitherto discovered in Tropical Polynesia belong to the genus *Phyllanthus*. Few species present any special interest, and none have flowers sufficiently showy for cultivation for ornament. The plant we now figure, however, from the collection of Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea, is an exception to the general rule so far as the foliage is concerned; for both in leaf, variegation, and habit *Phyllanthus nivosus* is highly ornamental. Like the plants before mentioned Mr. Bull's *Phyllanthus* comes from Tropical Polynesia, being a deciduous stove shrub from the New Hebrides. It is of free branching habit; the branches, which ramify alternately, are furnished with alternate obtusely oval leaves, from one to two inches long, which are somewhat oblique in form, entire, frequently almost entirely covered with a mottling of white, but in some cases more or less spotted with green. As in many other *Euphorbiaceæ* the flowers are inconspicuous, and borne in the axils of the leaves. The great value of *Phyllanthus nivosus* rests on the extreme beauty of the leaf variegation, which, when seen in masses, has been aptly compared with a "sheet of snow," whence the specific name "*nivosus*." The native women of one of the islands of the New Hebrides group (Tanna) are said to be in the habit of using the spray of the snow-white foliage for the adornment of their dark tresses. Our plant has received first-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies; and is, says Mr. Bull, free growing, and of very easy culture, succeeding best in a rather shady position in a moist atmosphere. There is no acrid corrosive juice in this plant, so common in many of the *Euphorbiaceæ*; the leaves are almost juiceless, and the taste is pleasant, being not unlike that of apples.



W.G. Smith, FLS. del et lith.

HIPPEASTRUM (AMARYLLIS) HENDERSONII

V. Brooks Day & Son Imp.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

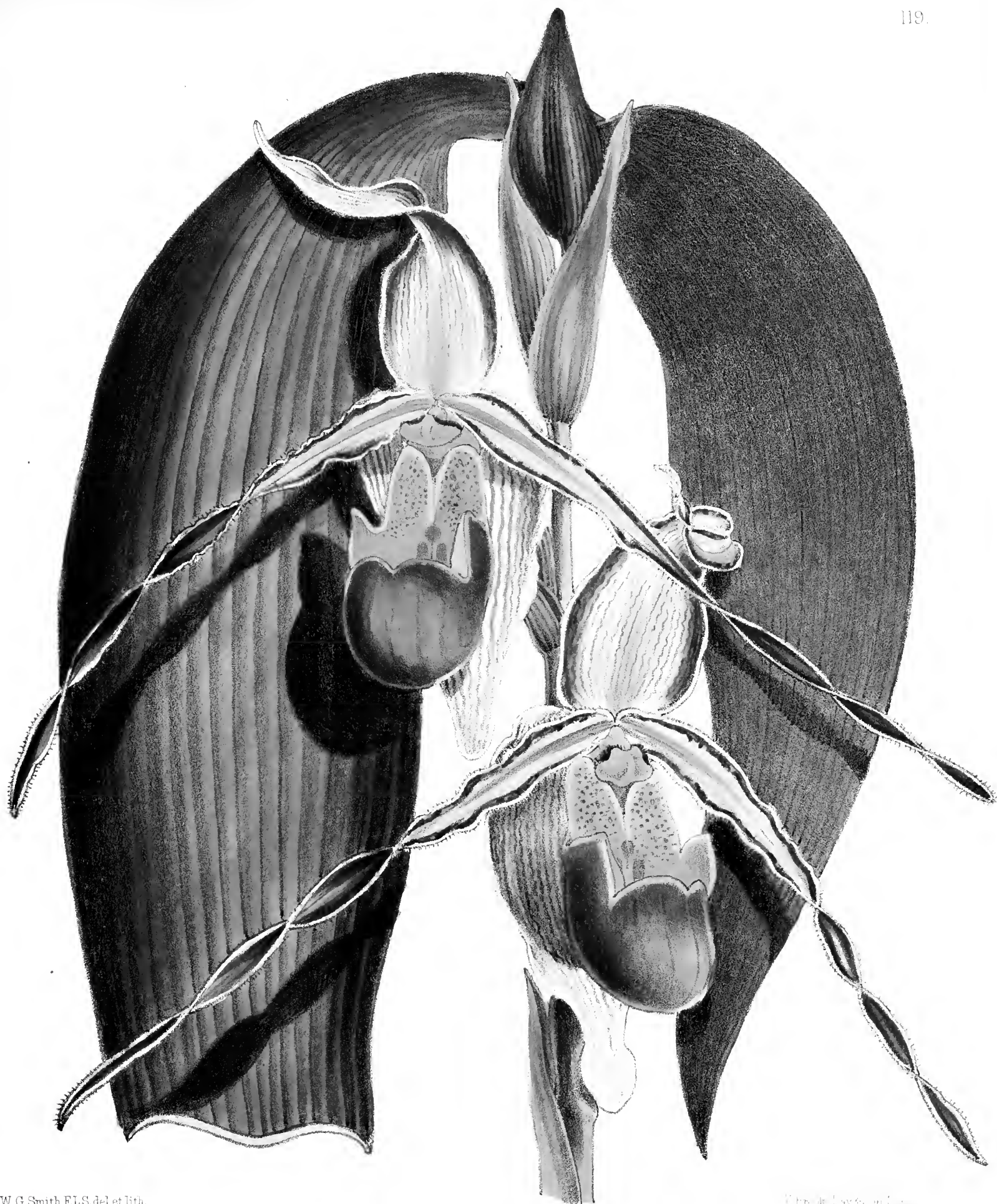
L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden



W. C. Young and P. L. Smith et al. (in press)

HYACINTH ANNA.

L. Be-vr & Co. Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith, FLS. del et lith.

Verdeley & Co. Lith.

CYPRIPEDIUM ROEZLI

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W. B. Smith. FLS. del. et lith.

PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.

V. Breckinridge

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

JULY, 1874.

[No. 31.]

FLOWER SHOWS.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, MAY 27.

At the Show held on May the 27th, by the Royal Horticultural Society, Messrs. Haage and Schmidt, of Erfurt, exhibited a series of Double Cinerarias, which give great promise of becoming very useful plants; the colour was rich and varied, but the contrast of colour, especially the circle of white so striking in the single varieties, was lost in the double forms.

The great Summer Show, which took place on June 4th and 5th, was one of the best that has been held for some years. In the great Davis competition, Mr. Baines secured first honours, with unsurpassed plants of *Ixora coccinea*; *I. aurantiaca*; *Allemanda Chelsoni*; *Bougainvillea glabra*; *Dipladenia amabilis*; *Clerodendron Balfourianum*; *Franciscea confertiflora*, and *Boronia pinnata*. Next in order came plants from Messrs. Cutbush and Kemp. Stove and greenhouse plants were well represented by Messrs. Williams, Jackson, and Son, and Moore. Of Orchids and fine foliage plants and Ferns, there was a very fine display sent by several of our best-known nurserymen and amateurs. Messrs. Paul and Son and Mr. Turner were the only exhibitors of Roses in pots; whilst of show Pelargoniums there was a capital display. Amongst new plants Mr. Bull sent *Phyllotæmium Lindenii*, and many others; Mr. Williams, *Alsophila Williamsii*, referred to in another place, with many new plants; and Messrs. Rollinson, of Tooting, an unnamed *Pandanus*, &c. The first prize, for six new plants not yet in commerce, a gold medal (and the only one awarded), fell to the share of Mr. Bull. A magnificent group of new and rare plants, occupying the central position of the large tent, was shown by Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea; and Mr. Peacock, of Hammersmith, forwarded a select number of his famous Agaves, Aloes, &c.

On June 17th, Mr. Barr sent a large series of named Lilies, in continuation of the plants before exhibited by him, and on which Professor Dyer commented. A first-class certificate was awarded to Mr. Lidgard, of Hammersmith, for a dwarf free-flowering white *Lobelia*, Duchess of Edinburgh; to Messrs. Veitch and Sons, for a Lily named *Lilium purpureum*; to Mr. Chitty, of Stamford Hill, for a striking new *Coleus*, also named Duchess of Edinburgh. Mr. R. Dean showed cut flowers of *Antirrhinum*, of great beauty and merit, and a good strain of seedling *Penstemons*, which was commended.

THE FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

WE are glad to hear that Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea, have been awarded four gold medals, two silver, and one bronze, for the new Plants, Orchids, and Implements exhibited by them in Italy.

DENDROBIUM AMÆNUM.

THIS lovely and seldom seen stove epiphyte has recently been exhibited, in fine condition, by Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea, and most deservedly awarded a first-class certificate. The flowers are white, sepals tipped with purple, and the labellum adorned with a yellow blotch. Its odour is strong and peculiar, being exactly like that of sweet violets.

NEW WEEPING TREE FERN.

MR. B. S. WILLIAMS has recently exhibited a new Weeping Tree Fern, of great beauty, under the name (given to it by Mr. Moore) of "*Alsophila Australis*, var. *Williamsii*." Our readers will remember that the two best known Weeping Tree Ferns, and which have recently attracted so much attention, are African, and come under the genus *Cyathea*. These are *C. Burkei*, and *C. Dregei*; but Mr. Williams's *Alsophila*, illustrated in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for June 6th last, is decidedly more graceful in habit than either of the two former.

TILLANDSIA ZAHNII.

THIS plant, introduced by Messrs. Veitch and Sons, from Costa Rica, through their collector, Mr. Zahn, after whom it has been named, is one of the most exquisitely beautiful of all plants we have seen. Its habit appears more regular and geometrical than other *Tillandsias*; but to us its chief beauty resides in its translucent amber-coloured foliage, beautifully and minutely striped from base to apex with fine, sharp, regular, unbroken lines of crimson-red. As the plant advances in growth to the flowering stage, these leaves change in colour to rich scarlet. The clusters of flowers are rich golden yellow. *Tillandsia Zahnii* received the first prize, as

the best new plant, at Ghent last year, and has been awarded a first-class certificate by the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

PYRUS MAULEI.

ALL persons interested in the culture of flowers and fruits must have heard a good deal lately of this new and near ally of the Japan Quince. We have recently had an opportunity of seeing a flowering branch, and anything more rich and ornamental it is difficult to conceive; the branches are loaded with transparent scarlet flowers of considerable size, and somewhat after the manner of, but far handsomer than, *Pyrus Japonica*. The plant is believed to be quite hardy, and it flowers late. It is an invaluable addition to our gardens as an ornamental shrub, and to our orchards as a fruit tree.

It grafts best upon the thorn, and is sent out by Messrs. Maule, of Bristol. A full-size engraving of a flower-laden branch is given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for June 13th last.

THE HOLLYHOCK DISEASE.

THIS fungus (*Puccinia Malvacearum*) is proving a most destructive pest among hollyhocks, and is clearly as terrible a plague amongst them as the potato disease is amongst potatoes. In gardens it seems to break out suddenly, and only ends in the total disfigurement and destruction of every Hollyhock in the beds. Mr. D. J. Fish sent some plants in a fearful state for inspection to the last meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society. We believe the only remedy (if it can be so called) is the hopeless one indeed, of taking up every plant, root and branch, and burning it.

CROTUM VOLUTUM.

THIS plant will specially commend itself to all lovers of singular and eccentric forms amongst plants. In habit it is most distinct and showy, and the leaves have the singular and constant property of curling themselves inwards towards the stem, after the manner of the volute in the Ionic Capital, or a ram's horn. The deep green leaves are six inches long, from one to two inches in breadth, and beautifully marked with a golden bar down the centre, from which spring yellow veins. The curving of the leaf-blades causes the edges to become elevated, and so form a channel down the centre. The plant came originally from the South Sea Islands, and has been exhibited by Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea, and awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society.

NEW VARIETY OF AMARYLLIS.

MESSRS. HENDERSON and SON, of St. John's Wood, have now in bloom a very distinct and beautiful *Amaryllis*, a true hybrid between *Hippeastrum pardinum* and *Amaryllis reticulata*; rose-coloured ground with a white bar in the centre of each lobe, and fine rich magenta-rose lines running through each petal. It is certainly one of the most elegant flowers in its section yet seen by us, with this desirable feature—that it has a four- or five-flowered scape.

PANCRATIUM NOTATUM.

THIS plant has recently been flowering in very fine condition in Mr. Bull's nursery at Chelsea. Its flowers are white and deliciously fragrant, and produced in clusters of from nine to twelve, in erect scapes. It is altogether a most desirable plant.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

B. S. Williams's Catalogue of Orchids, Ferns, Palms, and general Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Roses, Vines, Pines, &c., is an exceedingly good handbook of the best new introductions of the season; comprising such Stove, Greenhouse, and Hardy Plants as may be found in the extensive and well-known Victoria and Paradise Nurseries at Upper Holloway. The special novelties comprise six new varieties of *Achimenes*, *Adiantum gracillimum*, *Agave Taylorii*; the new pure white *Amaryllis* (*A. virginalis*), and the ivory-white *Anthurium*, *A. Williamsii*; together with new Azaleas, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Gloxinias, Verbenas, Violas, &c., with many new plants of both botanical and gardening interest far too numerous to mention in detail. The illustrations by the Messrs. Fitch are excellent, but the others are far from doing anything like justice to the originals. This is especially the case with *Adiantum gracillimum*, one of the most delicately lovely plants under cultivation.

Diek Radelyffe and Co.—Catalogue of Plants, Seeds, Gardening Requisites.

There is great probability in the opinion that the colour and scent of the petals is to be ascribed to the presence of pollen within them; it probably exists in them in an imperfectly disengaged state, or rather combined with and diluted by other fluids. The very beauty of the colours induces the idea that the substance contained in the petals, though in an extremely purified condition, has not yet attained the very highest degree of purity, at which stage it appears white and colourless.

—GOETHE.

PLATE 121.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED PELARGONIUM—"CAPTAIN RAIKES."

During a recent visit to the magnificent houses of Mr. B. S. Williams, of the Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, Upper Holloway, we especially noted the extremely fine effect produced by the subject of the present Plate. Several first-class Double Pelargoniums are in the market at the present time; notably *Queen Victoria*, the plant recently sent out by Mr. Bull, of Chelsea, which has rich vermilion petals, broadly margined with pure white; whilst in *Captain Raikes* the petals are margined with a luminous earmine tint. Pelargonium *Captain Raikes* will be found especially valuable for bouquet-makers and growers for market; in fact, we are informed by Mr. Williams that its blooming qualities at all times of the year, both early and late, are so extraordinary that it may with all justice be termed a perpetual bloomer. It belongs to the French type of flower, and on account of the blooms being double, the petals do not readily fall when cut for bouquet-making. This fact alone will render it simply invaluable wherever cut blooms are required all the year round. It has a vigorous free branching habit, producing large and ample dark-green leaves. The numerous large trusses of bloom are borne well above the foliage, and the individual flowers are both large and full, the upper petals being deep fiery crimson, flaked with intense maroon or purplish-black, bordered with pure carmine, and the lower petals clear, bright, fiery crimson. It has been justly awarded a first-class certificate by the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, and a special certificate at Manchester.

PLATE 122.

NEW ALPINE AURICULAS.

As heretofore, we are indebted to Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, for the opportunity of figuring the two newest and best varieties of Alpine Auriculas which have of late appeared. When one considers the beautiful coloration and habits of these plants, their popularity with the public at large, and with most florists, is not to be wondered at; or that Mr. Turner finds the demand for his plants so great that it is simply impossible to meet it, and that he is completely sold out of some varieties. Competent judges still assert that, according to the rigid rules laid down by florists, no perfect Auriculas have at present been obtained, and that, in one point or other, all Auriculas fall short. For this reason it has been advised to continually raise new seedlings, as varieties sent out more than half a century ago take prizes at the present day. It is, however, by no means easy to raise good new seedlings, from the great difficulty in obtaining first-rate seed, as those who possess the best plants, and consequently the choicest seed, will not part from it, but always keep it in their own hands. Besides this, the production of seed at all is well known to exhaust the plants; therefore, as soon as the ovaries begin to swell, good growers pick off the flowers, and so stop all seed production. The seed, when procured, should be thinly sown in February or March, in thoroughly well-drained pans, in a compost of light sandy mould and well-rotted cow-dung, mixed with sharp sand. When sown, the seeds should be covered with finely-sifted mould, and watered with a fine rose, and a hotbed or stove will facilitate germination. In July the seedlings should be transferred to thumb-pots; and in the second or third year blooms may be expected. Fig. 1. *King of the Belgians* (Turner); very fine large smooth flower, of great substance; colour, rich maroon, fine bright yellow paste, good large truss, and very constant and superb variety. Fig. 2. *Dear Hart* (Turner); very large, fine, bold flower, good circular, bright yellow paste, with crimson ground colour, shaded with bronze, very distinct, and particularly attractive.

PLATE 123.

DOUBLE CHINESE PRIMULA.

A reference to the figures in the past volumes of the *Floral Magazine* will at once show how vastly superior the subject of our present Plate is over any Chinese Primula we have ever had an opportunity of seeing or figuring before. The great size of the head of flowers precluded all possibility of getting a representation of the plant into our ordinary Plate, so we have been obliged to mutilate the subject, and show one mere corner of this fine Primula. On the left-hand side of the Plate may be seen a greatly reduced sketch, showing the handsome compact habit of the entire plant, which must needs serve as a clue to its habit. This entirely new variety of *Primula prænitens* (*Sinensis*) is a splendid double-flowering form, bearing dense pyramidal trusses of bloom, which are thrown well above the foliage, and produced in the most profuse manner, the flowers individually are large, and the petals of good substance; the colour is of a rich crimson scarlet—a colour which from its refulgency it is almost impossible to imitate, and a much brighter tint than is found in any varieties hitherto cultivated.

One of the greatest recommendations of this fine improvement in the Chinese Primula is that, although a Double-flowering variety, it perpetuates itself true from seed, the petaloid segments not being sufficiently crowded to destroy the reproductive organs. The cultivation of Chinese Primroses is now so well and generally understood, and has been so often adverted to in these pages, that any remarks as to their management would be considered superfluous; suffice it therefore to say, that Primulas of this strain cannot be too strongly recommended; for blooming as they do in the winter, their value, whether as cut flowers or decorative pot-plants, can scarcely be over-estimated.

It only remains for us to say, that we are indebted to Mr. William Bull, of King's Road, Chelsea, for the opportunity of figuring this first-class novelty, and that the entire stock of plants and seeds of this Primula is in his hands.

PLATE 124.

FICUS PARCELLII.

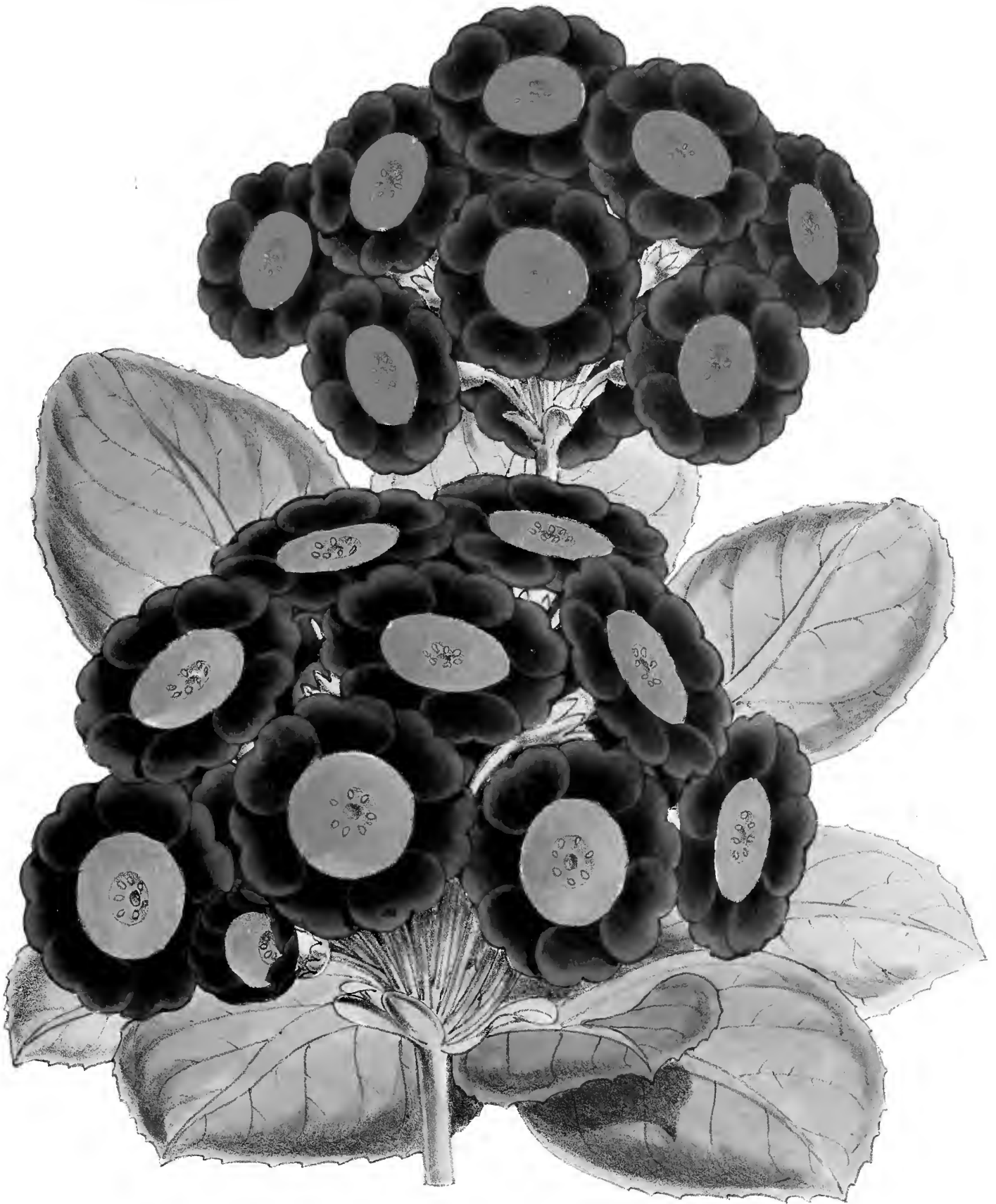
Undoubtedly this Ficus, which has excited the greatest admiration at all recent Exhibitions, is a grand addition to our lists of variegated stove plants; it was discovered by Mr. Parcell, the enterprising collector of Messrs. Baptist and Son, of Sydney, from whom Messrs. Veitch and Sons received it. It was awarded first-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies in April of the present year. It is of free growth, and maintains its splendid variegation throughout, and is certainly one of the finest of all variegated decorative plants introduced of late years. Messrs. Veitch and Sons believe that it will eventually become a market plant grown in dung frames and used for decorative purposes generally. From the comparative thinness of the leaves and the general aspect of the plant, one might consider it as not belonging to Ficus at all, were this point not settled by the flower and fruit being known. The general tone of the variegation can be well estimated from a glance at our Plate; the habit of the plant is perfectly compact, and its leaves are as large as those of *Ficus elastica*, but thinner and coarsely serrate along the margins. They are in colour bright green, irregularly and profusely blotched with creamy-white and dark-green; these blotches taking square and angular forms, and giving the leaf the appearance of a piece of rich work in mosaic. In its particular massive style *Ficus Parcellii* has no equal as a decorative plant, in which direction we are glad to see it (where already known) generally appreciated.



W. A. Smith del. et lith.

DOUBLE FLOWERED PEONY 'CAPTAIN ROSS' (M. M. REEVE)
"Captain Ross"

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES
L. Reeve and Henning, Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del. et lith.

ALPINE AURICULAS
1 "King of the Belgians" 2 "Great Hope"

FLORAL MAGAZINE, NEW YORK
L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. New York



W. & A. Smith, FLS del et lith

DOUBLE CHINESE PRIMULA

Primula sinensis var. *double* (Poir.)

THE NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDEN

CHINA, 1840-1841



W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del et lit.

FICUS PARCELLII

V. Brooks Day & Son Imp

FLORAL MAGAZINE. NEW SERIES.

L. Reeve & Co. S. Henrietta St. Covent Garden

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

AUGUST, 1874.

[No. 32.]

EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, JULY 1.

THE Rose Show held on this date brought a grand collection of blooms to the Western Arcade, when the first prize, for seventy-two flowers, was awarded to Mr. G. Prince, of Oxford; Mr. Turner being second; Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, third; and Messrs. J. Mitchell and Sons, fourth. For three trusses, each of forty-eight varieties, Mr. Turner was first, and Messrs. Paul and Son second. For thirty-six blooms, Mr. Cranston, of Hereford, was first; Mr. Fraser, of Lea Bridge, second; and Mr. G. Prince third. The Amateurs' class was well represented, the best forty-eight trusses being sent from the Rev. G. Arkwright, Pencombe Rectory, Herefordshire; the next best from the Rev. J. B. M. Camm; and then Mr. Farren, of Cambridge, third; and Mr. W. Ingle fourth. The twenty-four truss competition was equally well contested. The best twelve new Roses of 1871, '72, and '73 were sent from Mr. Cranston. In the Eastern Arcade choice collections of plants were sent by Mr. B. S. Williams and Mr. Aldous of South Kensington.

July 15.—First-class certificates were awarded to Messrs. E. G. Henderson, of St. John's Wood, for *Sonerila Hendersoni* and *S. Hendersoni-argentina*, two handsomely marked melastomaceous plants; to Mr. Smith, of Wilmot Road, Leyton, for *Campanula Smithii*, an accidental hybrid between *C. fragilis* and *C. pumila-alba*; to J. Fraser, of Leyton, for *Ixora Fraseri*, a highly coloured variety of more hardy constitution than some of these plants; to Mr. Wm. Paul for his new purple-leaved Birch and for Zonal Pelargonium *Jeanne Alé-gatière*, a large double-flowered lilac-tinted pink variety; to Mr. George, of Putney, for Pelargonium *Sir Garnet Wolseley*, a large bright scarlet form.

The show of Pelargoniums, though containing many fine plants, did not call for any special remark, and the same may be said of the Fuchsias; both classes (especially the latter) were well represented. For Clematis, Mr. Jackson, of Woking, was first. Two miscellaneous groups of plants contributed by Messrs. Veitch and Sons and B. S. Williams were of a very interesting and attractive character.

Subsequently to this meeting an examination of Bedding Pansies was made at Chiswick. Those considered best were from Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Edinburgh, and Mr. R. Dean, Ealing; the selection from the plants

of the former firm being Golden Gem, Dickson's King, Dickson's Queen, and Tory; and those of the latter, Tyrian Prince, Imperial Blue Perfection, Blue Bell, Lily-white Tom Thumb, Miss Maitland, and Mulberry. Messrs. Dickson and Sons' Chieftain took a second place. Several of these plants were selected for figuring in the *Floral Magazine*.

THE HOLLYHOCK DISEASE.

SINCE our last issue, we have received a letter from Mr. Downie, of the firm of Downie, Laird, and Laing, in which he states he has found a remedy for this dreaded plague of the Malvaceæ. Mr. Downie also submitted specimens to the members of the Scientific Committee at the last meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, in which it was quite apparent that the disease had been arrested, and it appears that had not some remedy been found, Messrs. Downie and Co. would inevitably have lost their entire stock of Hollyhocks. We understand the cure has been effected by alternate applications of "Gishurst's Compound" and Flowers of Sulphur twice a week, the compound made at the strength of a lb. to 3s. box to twelve gallons of water applied to the under surface of leaves, and the sulphur through one of Pooley's distributors.

THE NEW DOUBLE POINSETTIA.

WE have recently had an opportunity of seeing a dried specimen of this recent Mexican discovery of Benedict Roezls, living plants of which are shortly expected in this country. This new feature of doubleness in Poinsettia pulcherrima consists in a repeated branching and multiplication of the coloured tracts at the top of the flower-stalk, making the head of the plant many times more conspicuous than the ordinary head of Poinsettia as commonly seen in our stoves.

IRIS KÆMPFERI.

Var. Edward George Henderson.

THE truly superb blooms of this gorgeous Iris as exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society on July 1st by Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son, of St. John's Wood, resembled, at first sight, some of the fine deep purple varieties of Clematis, made so well known to us by Messrs. Geo. Jackmann and Son, of Woking. As a garden

flower it is evidently destined to occupy a foremost place. The colours are considerably varied in the different blooms, one of the finest forms being deep violet-purple with a flame of brilliant yellow up the centre of each segment of the flower, whilst other blooms are delicately and variously marked and pencilled. The individual blooms measure from six to seven inches across, and are very attractive on account of the three upper segments being spread out horizontally, thus giving the flower an aspect of doubleness.

NEW GLADIOLI.

Messrs. Souillard and Burnelet, the successors of M. Souhet, send out this season, amongst famous hybrid Gladioli, the following eighteen first-rate novelties,—viz., *Amalthée*:—A fine variety of moderate stature, bearing a splendid spike of large pure white flowers, with broad patches of a rich violet-red; throat velvety-violet; anterior divisions of the perianth slightly shaded with lilac. *Belladonna*:—A fine spike of well-set white flowers, shaded with bright lilac, the lower division marked with slender bright carmine stripes. Shape of the flower very peculiar, and quite new. *L'Unique Violet*:—Spike very long, bearing unusually large dark lilac flowers tinged with violet, and flamed with deep carmine. A vigorous grower and of perfect habit. *Variabilis*:—Spike long; flowers extra large, pure white, spotted or not spotted, and sometimes dashed with lilac; bottom of the throat violet. An exceedingly effective branching variety. *Merveille*:—Very beautiful rose-cerise, faintly shaded with violet, bordered and flamed with deep carmine; centre very bright. *Psyche*:—A magnificent spike of delicate rose-coloured glazed velvety flowers, the inner divisions of a deeper rose, flamed with bright carmine. Unrivalled in form and colouring. *Arethuse*:—A fine spike of perfectly formed delicate white flowers, faintly tinged with pink and striped, and flamed with dark carmine. *Murillo*:—A magnificent spike, bearing beautiful bright cerise-red flowers of extra size, all the divisions banded with pure white, and the lower ones almost altogether white. A first-rate variety. *Le Vesuve*:—An extremely long spike of beautiful brilliant fiery-red flowers, very large and effective. A late, strong-growing variety. *De Mirbel*:—A large spike of perfect rose-coloured flowers, slightly tinged with violet or lilac, ground very bright, striped and flamed with deep carmine. *Asmodée*:—A very beautiful spike of cerise red or bright purple flowers, bordered and flamed with a rich garnet-red spot, and very broad rays, white. A very distinct variety. *Le Tintorte*:—A very long and handsome spike of fine open flowers of a beautiful cerise, flamed with carmine

near the edges, and with a earmined spot upon a yellowish ground; a strong-growing variety. *Ondine*:—A long spike of perfectly disposed white flowers, shaded with lilac, each division furnished with a small deep violet blotch, and faintly dashed with very bright carmine near the edges. *Albion*:—A very large spike, bearing handsome white flowers of unusual size, faintly and delicately tinged with lilac, and sometimes flamed with lilac-carmine. An extra tall variety. *Triumphans*:—A very large and beautiful spike of cerise flowers, admirably set. *Cassini*:—Extra large spike of perfectly arranged beautiful rose flowers, flamed with carmine; lower divisions elegantly striped with carmine on a very bright ground. *Ambroise Verschaffelt*:—A splendid spike of perfectly formed pink and white flowers, flamed with garnet-red, divisions with a large rose-spot. An exceedingly effective variety. *Sirene*:—Delicate clear bright rose, slightly tinged with orange, and broadly rayed with red on the lower divisions, spot red on a yellow ground.

THE MIMULUS.

(Henderson's Strain.)

THE beautiful varieties of *Mimulus*, selected from a large collection, and illustrated on Plate 125 of the present Number, are amongst some of the finest and most distinct hybrid forms obtained from a careful cross-breeding of the various strains known in gardens as *Mimulus luteus-pardius*, *M. tigrioides*, *M. maculosus*, and *M. quinquevulnerus*; and these again re-crossed with the brilliant orange and flamed, crimson-flowered *M. cupreus*, and the scarlet-flowered *M. cardinalis*. The successful results of cross-impregnation with the finest of perennial species has produced a group of varieties with more elegant and picturesque features of colour, and tending to a more densely compact and perennial habit than found in any previous selections. Many of the kinds to be found in the same miscellaneous group are both much finer in outline, and show a greater advance in the almost colossal size of their individual blooms than those here illustrated, whilst the pleasing variety and beauty of their coloration and elegant markings and pencillings are almost infinite.

NEW BLANDFORDIAS.

WE have recently seen a new *Blandfordia* of great beauty at Mr. Wm. Bull's establishment for new plants at Chelsea, also a fine new hybrid *Blandfordia* at Messrs. Henderson's nursery, at St. John's Wood. The latter plant is a hybrid between *Blandfordia Cunninghami* and *B. flammea*, and bears ten or more large, richly coloured flowers.

PLATE 125.

NEW VARIETIES OF MIMULUS.

It is now exactly ten years ago since we published a Plate (Pl. 157, Old Series), containing three new varieties of Hybrid Mimulus raised by Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son, of the Wellington Nurseries, St. John's Wood. These varieties were hybrids between the then newly-arrived *Mimulus cupreus* and *M. luteus* and *M. rivularis*, and showed a marked advance upon anything that had been seen before in the way of the well-known yellow or spotted Monkey Flower, often found wild in England on the banks of streams and in boggy pastures. During the ten years that have elapsed since the Plate above referred to was published, Messrs. Henderson and Son have continued the cultivation and improvement of the Mimulus with unflagging zeal and with the result shown in the coloured Plate which accompanies this note, in which the blooms of five new and distinct seedlings are shown under the names of—1, *Perfection*; 2, *Duke of Edinburgh*; 3, *Unique*; 4, *Soleil*; and 5, *Duchess of Edinburgh*. The size and colour, with the mottling and pencilling of the five new varieties, are so well shown in the Plate that any dimensions or mere description of the coloration becomes quite unnecessary. Seeds sown in the early spring, in a fine, sandy soil, with a temperature of 60 degrees, will give an abundance of plants for the summer. After they have shown well above ground, they simply require re-potting in rich, light soil. Should any desirable variety appear amongst the seedlings, it can be readily made permanent by cuttings or offsets from the roots. There is a well-known plan of gradually withholding water when the plants have done flowering, and suffering them to dry off, and then laying them by all the winter till they begin to grow in spring, and then dividing at the roots.

PLATE 126.

CROTON SPIRALE.

Amongst the many new and old varieties of Croton which embellish our stoves *C. spirale* is well worth a foremost place, as it is one of the very best for ornamental purposes. On account of its peculiar form and rich colouring it is both distinct and effective: the spiral twisting of the leaf blade, which has suggested its name, is very marked and perfectly constant. The leaves are from nine to twelve inches long, and about an inch wide, deep green with a broad golden-yellow bar up the centre, the green margin twisting spirally round the golden bar; some leaves, as will be seen, are partially spiral and partially undulate. The older leaves become a deep bronzy green, almost purple, and the midrib a deep crimson. *Croton spirale* has been imported from the South Sea Islands, and has been awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. This plant, with *Croton majesticum*, figured in our February Number, and *C. volutum*, referred to in our last, may now be seen in great beauty in one of Mr. William Bull's new Plant Houses at Chelsea, where we recently had the opportunity of sketching the subject of the present Plate. All three plants, we are informed, will be sent out for the first time by Mr. Bull during this present month of August. All Crotons succeed well in a mixture of three parts loam and one peat; and cuttings, with the leaves left on, root freely in sand under a glass in heat; they are said to become more richly coloured under certain conditions of abundance of sunny light, plenty of heat, and a moderately poor compost to grow them in, whilst if the compost is too rich, and the position of the plants too shady, the coloration is apt to become somewhat subdued.

PLATE 127.

CLEMATIS—"MARQUIS OF SALISBURY."

The very fine variety of Clematis we now figure makes a notable addition to the series of Clematis we have illustrated in former Numbers of this Magazine, and will at once remind our readers of the grand *Clematis rubro-violacea* and *C. Jackmanni*, figured in Plates 215 and 226 in Vol. IV. of the *Floral Magazine*. Intense as is the coloration of the petals in the latter plants, yet the rich velvety depth of the maroon-purple is still more striking in *C. Marquis of Salisbury*, which somewhat resembles *C. magnifica* (*Floral Magazine*, Vol. VIII., Pl. 453) in having a flame of claret or turkey-red along each segment of the flower. *Clematis Marquis of Salisbury* is a free-growing and exceedingly promising variety, apparently belonging to the (early) Jackmanni type. The leaves are pinnatisect, having ovate-lanceolate, much acuminate hairy leaflets, which are sometimes ternately divided. The flowers are of a fine dark plum colour, remarkable for their rich velvety surface, and consist of about six sepals, which are broad and overlapping. Its richness and depth of colour are remarkable.

The Clematis will thrive in almost any situation; all it requires is to be grown in rich deep soil, to be manured freely every season, and to be planted out in the open ground that their roots may have freedom; but should this or other varieties be required for conservatory decoration care must be taken in providing large deep pots. In pruning, the object should be that of favouring to the utmost the development of the vigorous young shoots, which in the early Jackmanni strain flower both in the year's old growth, and again later on in the summer in the young wood. *Clematis Marquis of Salisbury*, received a First-Class Certificate at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on the 15th of April last.

PLATE 128.

NEPENTHES SANGUINEA.

This rare and magnificent pitcher-plant was introduced by Mr. William Lobb (Messrs. Veitch's collector) from the summit of Mount Ophir in the East Indies, in 1848, from which region—the Indian Archipelago—nearly all the species of *Nepenthes* in cultivation are brought. Pitcher-plants grow in the swamps of the Malay Islands, Australia, New Caledonia, the Seychelle Islands, and Madagascar; their seeds float at first on the surface of the water, which they imbibe by degrees and then sink to the bottom, where they germinate. Few plants are more singular in habit than pitcher-plants, which call to mind, by their leaf-form, some species of *Sarracenia*, and present analogies with both *Drosera* and *Parnassia*.

In successfully growing these plants heat at the roots is considered as necessary as a hot humid atmosphere is essential for the leaves and stems. *Nepenthes* naturally grow in hot swamps, and are best cultivated in a compost of coarse fibrous peat, mixed with a greater portion of *Hypnum* moss. The plants should be plunged in rather wet moss, kept at a heat of not less than eighty degrees, so as to secure a constantly warm humid atmosphere surrounding the plants. Considerable uncertainty seems to exist as to why the pitcher-plant was named *Nepenthes*, a name under which Homer speaks of a substance which has been said to be opium (probably some magic potion); but we think the name clearly has reference to the "nectar" which is secreted by the pitchers; or the plant (*νηπενθής*), which, when mixed with wine, formed a magic drink, said to have had the power of obliterating pain and sorrow from the memory. The pitchers (especially in *N. distillatoria*) are partly filled with water before the lid opens: hence we presume the secretion has been looked upon as a magic draught having occult properties, and the plant named "*Nepenthes*" with that idea in view. Our figure was taken at Messrs. Veitch and Sons' Nursery at Chelsea, and represents the plant originally grown by Mr. Baines at Southgate House.



W.G. Smith, FLS del et lith

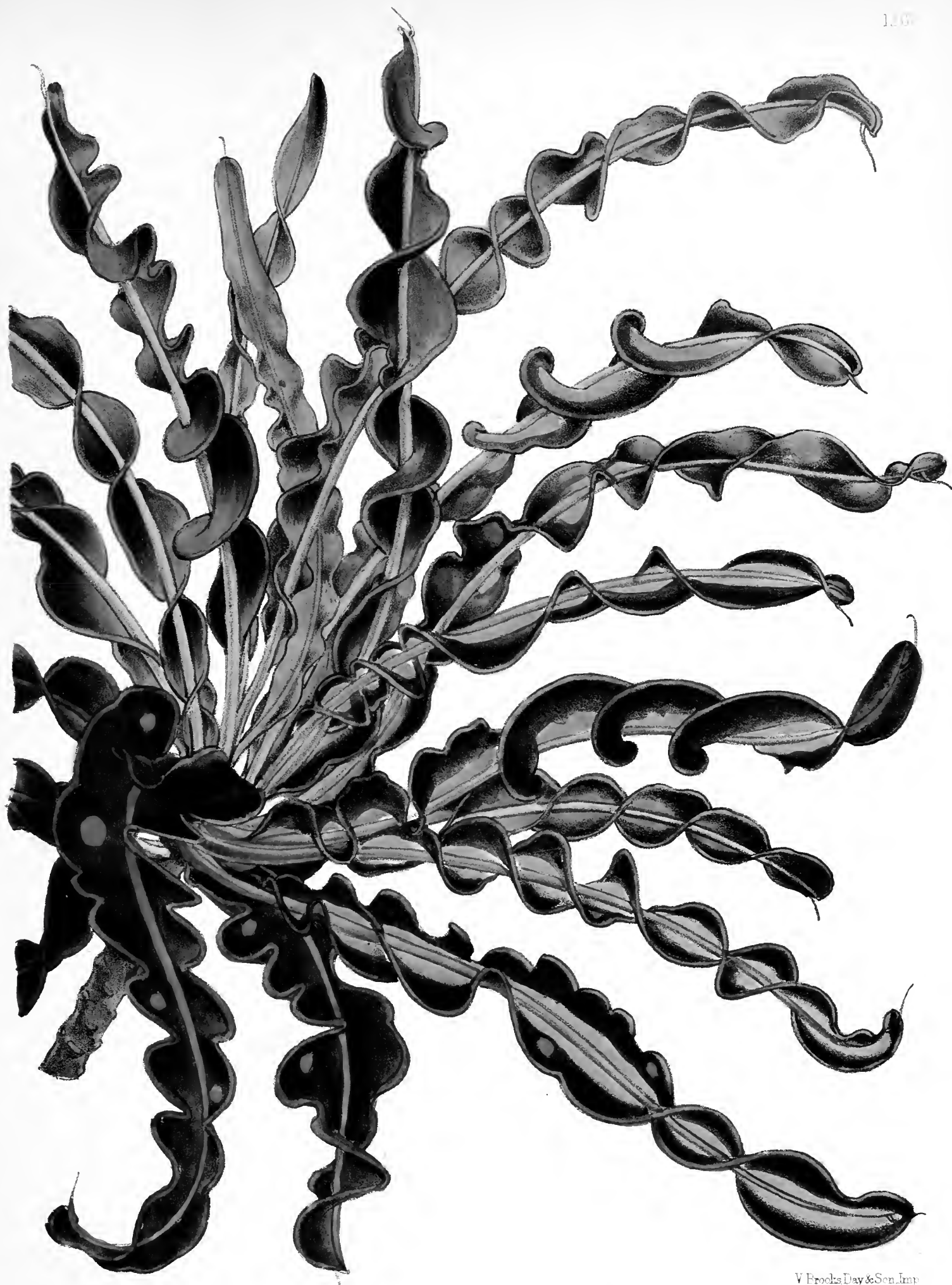
NEW VARIETIES OF MIMULUS.

V. Brooks Day & Son, Eng.

1 Perfection 2 Duke of Edinburgh 3 Unique.
4 School 5 Duchess of Edinburgh

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1881



W. J. Smith del. et lith.

V. Brooks Day & Son, Imp.

CHERRY SPIRIT

ATLANTIC MAGAZINE NEW YORK

Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1871



W. G. Smith, J. E. S. del et lith

J. E. S. del et lith

CLEMATIS,
"Marquis of Salisbury"

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden



W G. Smith. FLS. del et lith.

V. Brown & Co. Lith.

NEPENTHES SANGUINEA

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5 Henrietta St. Covent Garden

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

[No. 33.]

EXHIBITING ROSES.

DURING the last few weeks a spirited contest has been carried on in the horticultural and gardening papers as to the best way of exhibiting roses. The gauntlet was thrown down by the redoubtable Mr. William Paul, who exhibited a collection of six thousand trusses in groups, and arranged in geometrical patterns according to colours. Under certain conditions we can see no objection to a great rose-grower exhibiting the super-abundant riches of his gardens in this way; and in our opinion it is certainly an advance on the usual way of exhibiting the same masses of flowers in rectangular green boxes margined with ragged moss. Such a blaze of symmetrical beauty reminded one of a royal night at the Opera in comparison with a "Foresters' Day" at the Crystal Palace, or the "Hallelujah Chorus" after an energetic German band, or the Shah of Persia after King Koffee. When masses are at hand who can object to their being arranged in pleasing forms? Geometrical patterns are not objected to in flower-beds, or Roses in wreaths, and in both of these the individual forms of the flowers are lost.

We incline to the opinion that both disputants are more or less in the right, for whilst Roses are perfectly lovely when arranged in devices or scrolls, they are equally (or still more) lovely when isolated. But because the isolated face of one of Raphael's heavenly Madonnas transfixes us by its unearthly beauty, is that any reason why we should rip up Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment?" Because we are charmed by Mozart's "Minuet," are we not to be spellbound by the involved beauties of Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony?"

There can be no doubt that, to æsthetically enjoy Roses, the flowers should be isolated, so that every quality of the bloom is made manifest; and to most rosarians we imagine that ten perfect flowers would be more satisfying than ten thousand. We have had more mental enjoyment whilst contemplating three or four perfect Roses on our own table, than in all the "Rose Shows" at South Kensington. One is like classical chamber music, the other like a contest of brass bands at the Crystal Palace. One who loves the angel-faces of children would never quite appreciate a "Baby-show," nor because he happened to be served by a pleasant waitress would the same individual go to a "Barmaid Show" at North Woolwich.

We must take Roses for their own value, and they are never so exquisite as when seen singly in slight trans-

parent flower-glasses, as used for the table; but when they are wanted in masses, pray let us give a preference to pleasant curved lines over square deal boxes. W. G. S.

CYPERUS LAXUS.

MR. W. THOMSON, of the City of London Club, has called attention in the columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the value of this plant for dinner-table decoration. In general form it resembles a very elegant palm, with the foliage low down and the inflorescence well above the line of sight. When placed on the dinner table there is nothing to interfere with the view across it except the thread-like stems. Mr. Thomson's notes are accompanied by a large portrait of the plant, and we understand that Mr. John Wills, of Onslow Crescent, South Kensington, has the entire stock.

NOTES.

WE learn that Mr. George Jackman has been fortunate enough to obtain a purple flowered *Clematis flammula*, which it is proposed to distinguish by the name of *C. Flammula roseo-purpurea*. The novelty is said to have quite the appearance of being an accidental hybrid between *C. Flammula* and *C. Viticella*, with a hawthorn-like fragrance and flowering from the middle of July onwards.

At the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held on August 5th, Mr. Kinghorn exhibited an apetalous *Fuchsia* (*F. procumbens*), which is new to our gardens. Mr. Berkeley thought it might possibly give rise to a race of *Fuchsias* totally different in habit from those we have now in cultivation. Be this as it may, *Fuchsia procumbens* makes a basket plant of the first order. As to crossing it with other *Fuchsias* and so getting intermediate forms, time can only show whether this can be done, as the pollen of *Fuchsia procumbens* is wholly different in form from that of any other *Fuchsia* we have examined, or indeed of any other member of the Natural Order *Onagraceæ*.

WE are glad to report that some Hollyhocks are able to perfectly throw off the new fungus without any artificial aid from the cultivator. Some plants which were badly affected in the spring have become perfectly healthy during the present summer with no trace of the disease to be seen beyond a few blackened leaves at the base of the plants.



PANCRATIUM NOTATUM.

WE have engraved the above illustration of this fine *Pancratium* from one of the plants at Mr. Bull's establishment at Chelsea. We only regret that the size of our page is quite inadequate to show even one flower of the scape, for the individual flowers are considerably

larger than the size shown in our illustration. We have only to add that the blooms are arranged in snowy clusters of from nine to twelve deliciously fragrant blossoms to show how eminently desirable this *Pancratium* is for all collections of handsome bulbous plants.

PLATE 129.

TEA ROSE—"DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH."

The Tea-scented Rose we here figure is a plant of the very first quality, and has been awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society—certainly first-class honours were never more deservedly conferred. The quality of its quite unrivalled colour and habit may be gathered from our Plate, and when we add that besides bearing brilliant full crimson-coloured flowers, and possessing a perfectly compact habit, it is a most profuse bloomer, we imagine that most of our readers will agree with Messrs. Veitch and Sons (whose property the Rose is) that it is one of the freest and best Roses ever introduced. *Duchess of Edinburgh* forces quite a fortnight earlier than any other Rose, and it is, we are informed by Messrs. Veitch, "continually in bloom, every shoot producing a flower." The flowers, as will be seen from the Plate, are medium in size, and from an artistic point of view simply perfect: and there can be little doubt it will prove quite unequalled for forcing and bedding. The Rose is universally acknowledged to be queen of flowers, and to us the Tea-scented Rose in all its varieties seems to possess the utmost refinement of form and colour, and to be far beyond all other Roses in the exquisite elegance peculiar to itself. The delicate fragrance too of this tribe of Roses quite accords with the refinement of form and sweet subdued colouring so frequent amongst Tea-scented Roses. *Duchess of Edinburgh* in colour breaks away from the blondes, of which this tribe is mostly composed, and is a queen-like brunette. We shall never forget the exquisite effect produced by sixteen Tea-scented Roses, as arranged this summer round a circular dinner-table at the City of London Club; the effect produced by the salmon, peach, and primrose tints could not be surpassed.

PLATE 130.

AMARYLLIS (HIPPEASTRUM) VIRGINALIS.

To the improvement of the species and varieties coming under the beautiful genus *Amaryllis*, Mr. B. S. Williams, of the Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, Upper Holloway, has for many years given special attention. This unremitting care on his part has met with great success, and numerous superb forms have from time to time been sent out from Mr. Williams's establishment. *Amaryllis virginalis*, we are informed, made its appearance amongst a lot of choice seedlings at Upper Holloway, and from what we have seen of it this season, there can be no doubt it will prove a great acquisition to this set of plants; indeed, Mr. Williams himself says that no variety of *Amaryllis* raised by him has given so much pleasure as the one here illustrated, and which is now offered for the first time. It is a very free blooming variety, the scape usually bearing from four to five large flowers, which are thick in substance, of fine form, and pure white in colour. It is without doubt the most chastely beautiful of the family, and we only regret that the restricted size of our Plate has forced us to crowd the flowers together, so as to somewhat mar the handsome aspect of the grand scape of snow-white blossoms. At the present time there can be no doubt great attention is being paid to these South American and West Indian bulbs, and purchasers are easily found for them. We have recently seen two entirely new varieties at Messrs. Henderson's establishment at St. John's Wood, both elegantly variegated with brilliant crimson-magenta on a white ground, one variously striped and netted, the other most elegantly and evenly spotted after the manner of *Hippeastrum pardinum*, but with the spots of a totally different colour.

PLATE 131.

COLEUS—"DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH."

We believe it is no secret that this first-rate novelty is American, and not of British origin, and that Mr. W. Chitty, of Stamford Hill, London, who at present possesses the entire stock, is indebted to his brother, of America, for the importation of the plant to Great Britain. Whether this richly-tinted plant will eventually be suitable for our open beds time can only show; at present it is of necessity somewhat scarce, and grown in the greenhouse, but the Coleus being a native of the South Pacific Islands, it, of necessity, requires stove heat in the winter. In America Coleus *Duchess of Edinburgh* has been described by Professor Thurber as a plant of the first class, and it has twice this year been exhibited at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society. It is now many years ago since Messrs. Veitch, and also Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea, introduced several richly coloured varieties of this plant to England, and since that time many hybrids, highly suitable for decorative purposes, have been in the market. Whether considered as a dinner-table plant, a striking ornament for the conservatory, or a plant for bedding purposes, the Coleus in all its varieties stands almost unrivalled. *Duchess of Edinburgh* is likely to maintain a foremost place from the fact of the extreme beauty and novelty of its coloration, for we believe no Coleus ever yet raised has had the brilliant and almost dazzling magenta splashes which form so prominent a feature in the foliage tinting of this plant. There is immense diversity of colour in the Coleus (some forms being almost black) and leaf-form (some leaves being deeply fringed), in the different varieties under cultivation, but we are of opinion that *Duchess of Edinburgh* is second to none. Mr. Chitty informs us that a little charcoal mixed with the soil in which it is grown greatly aids in bringing out the rich magenta colour of the foliage.

PLATE 132.

RHODODENDRON—"FAIRY."

We have great pleasure in publishing a figure of this new Rhododendron from Mr. William Bull's collection at Chelsea. We can hardly imagine a finer effect than would be produced by growing this new Rhododendron in company with Messrs. Veitch and Sons' *Duchess of Edinburgh* as figured by us last May. As regards colour *Fairy* is a totally different plant from *Duchess of Edinburgh*, but as to first-rate quality they are equal. Rhododendron *Fairy* is a charmingly beautiful hybrid, with a free and compact habit, stout and ample foliage, and belonging to the greenhouse group of Rhododendrons. The flowers are produced in very large trusses or clusters, and the individual blossoms are of tubular shape, with large, broad, well formed lobes of great substance, and of a rich pink or rose colour. Altogether it is one of the most pleasing and desirable of the pink-flowered section, and, as it flowers freely, must prove a great acquisition. Nothing more can be said of the magnificent set of plants coming under this genus than we have said in former volumes, and the cultivation of greenhouse Rhododendrons is now so well known that it need not be again referred to by us. Few plants, indeed, have so many points in their favour as Rhododendrons, for they possess extreme beauty of form and habit, refulgent and varied colour, a profuse continuance of bloom, delicious odour, and glossy handsome foliage. Nor should the charming variety in size of the different species of this large genus of Ericaceæ be forgotten, for we have prostrate forms with branches only a few inches long, and other species attaining the dimensions of trees fifty feet high, with trunks eighteen inches through, and leaves more than a foot and a half long.



TEA ROSE,
'Duchess of Edinburgh'



W.G. Smith, FLS. del et lith

Ed. T. Agnew & Sons, London

AMARYLLIS.
"Vigman's"



10. 10. 10.

LEUS
10. 10. 10.

10. 10. 10.



W. G. Smith, F.L.S. del et lith

V. Brooks Day & Son, Imp

RHODODENDRON,
"Fairy"

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT NEW SERIES

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT NEW SERIES

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

OCTOBER, 1874.

[No. 34.

EXHIBITION.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held at South Kensington on September 2nd, first class certificates were awarded to Messrs. Veitch and Sons, for *Solanum quintonense*, and for *Begonia Model*; to Mr. Bull, for *Cecocladus guineensis*; to Messrs. Henderson and Sons, for *Selaginella lepidophylla* (the Resurrection plant), and a new Red Oleander; to Mr. Keynes, for *Dahlia John McPherson* and Countess of Pembroke; and to the Rev. J. B. Norman, for *Odontoglossum maxillare*. Messrs. Veitch and Sons also exhibited their fine orange-flowered *Blumenbachia coronata*, and Mr. Bull, *Drosera glanduligera*. At the same meeting fine collections of *Gladioli*, *Dahlias*, and *Asters* were shown, which may be all found referred to in detail in the horticultural papers.

On the 29th August, a meeting of the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held at Chiswick, for the purpose of examining the *Pelargoniums* sent for trial. The certificates on the following varieties were confirmed, the Committee considering that they fully maintained their characters. Golden Tricolours:—*Macbeth* and *Oriental*. Silver Margined:—*Laura*, *Albion's Cliff*, and *Brilliant Superb*. Golden Leaved:—*Crystal Palace Gem* and *Creed's Seedling*. Bronze Zonals:—*Maréchal MacMahon* and *Black Douglas*. Rose Pinks:—*Amaranth*, *Florence Durand*, *Mrs. Haliburton*, and *Cleopatra* (= *Miss Davis*). Scarlets, Roses, and intermediate shades, including Zonals and Nosegays:—*Warrior*, *Corsair*, *Grand Duke*, *H. M. Stanley*, *Milton*, *Soleil*. Indian Yellow, *Orange Bouquet*:—*Lucius*, *Amy Hogg*, and *Lady Kirkland*.

ROSES AND ROSE-SHOWS.

THE article on exhibiting Roses in the *Floral Magazine* of last month, is so nearly in accordance with my views of roses and rose-showing, that I am moved to say something further on the subject. My recent display of roses at the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park was not worked out in opposition to existing rose-shows; it was rather intended as something added to them, although it seems to be persistently viewed as a satire upon them. It is true there are things in our

rose-shows which I think might be bettered; and they have never realized by a long way all that I think them capable of. But the principal ground of action with me was, that I wished to show to the general public what could be done with the rose in garden and house decoration. I have been present at most of the rose-shows in England from their commencement, and have long protested, softly or loudly, according to circumstances, against the crowding of the flowers into formal boxes. Here is a plant possessing more natural grace than any of its confrères, so dealt with at our rose-shows, that the whole thing, æsthetically or artistically viewed, is flat, tiresome, and awkward. If the managers of our public rose-shows cannot remedy this, is there any just cause of anger or jealousy in a rose-grower trying to do so? The object of exhibitors for prizes at our rose shows is to produce large round flowers, arranged *compactly and formally*; my object was to produce a display of good roses arranged *loosely and naturally*, so that the flowers might be seen individually surrounded with buds and leaves, as they appear on the tree in the garden. So that we start from different points of view and with different objects to attain, although working in great part with the same materials.

Some who have written on my Show without having seen it, have entirely misconceived the nature and effect of it. It was as different in character from the Rose Shows of France, in which large numbers of Roses are carelessly set up without regard to artistic effect as it was from the flat, formal, and tiresome Rose Shows of England. I took as my ideal the groups of Roses often met with in English and foreign picture galleries, rather than the bunches of Roses seen in the markets and in the streets, or the jolly fat bald flowers met with at our Rose Shows.

WM. PAUL,
Paul's Nurseries, Waltham Cross, Herts.

HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS.

Few plants can boast of such unlimited and gorgeous colours as the *Calceolaria*. A good collection, when in flower, is simply magnificent; and when we know that from a packet of seed, costing eightpence or half-a-crown, we can get an endless variety of beautiful flowers, similar to those figured in the present number of the *Floral Magazine*, it is not to be wondered at that little attempt is made to perpetuate new varieties, how-

ever striking and beautiful they may be. Thirty years ago the *Calceolaria* was successfully grown by Messrs. Gaines, Holmes, Kinghorn, and others, who sent out their new varieties at half-a-guinea, and sometimes a guinea each. This system has now long been abandoned, and wisely too, for there was often much trouble and anxiety in rearing, owing to the weak constitution of some varieties and other causes. With a batch of seedlings no failures need be feared. During the last twenty years Messrs. Dobson and Sons, of Isleworth, have made the *Calceolaria* a specialty, and have succeeded in obtaining the principal prizes offered for these charming plants. At the Crystal Palace and other London and provincial shows, Messrs. Dobson and Sons have for some years past afforded such a gorgeous display that it is always looked forward to as one of the greatest features of the exhibitions. Their collection of plants is always marvellous for robust habit, clustered heads of magnificent bloom, and well shaped individual flowers. The collection at Isleworth, when in flower in June, well repays a visit. In cultivating the *Calceolaria*, many fail in consequence of growing the plants in too much heat, and allowing them to be eaten up with green fly. Two things are necessary to insure success, when they will grow as freely as possible. In the first place, cleanliness; and in the second, a cool temperature (anything between 40 and 50 degrees Fahr.) is absolutely necessary, with light, and not too much sun. The compost should consist of two parts friable loam and one part leaf mould and silver sand; and it is well to fumigate with tobacco every week, little or much, according to the depredations of the green fly.

CRINUM PRATENSE CANALICULATUM.

AMONGST seven or eight other *Crinums* of great beauty, we have recently seen a fine collection of the above-named species at Mr. W. Bull's establishment at Chelsea. It is a hot-house bulb, with slightly fragrant flowers, belonging to a family which is not now sufficiently appreciated by cultivators, but well worthy of attention. It has large ovate bulbs, more than three inches in diameter, having a thickish cylindrical neck three to four inches long, both bulb and neck being covered with a dark-brown skin; the leaves are channelled, $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet long, about an inch wide at the base, gradually narrowing upwards, and scabrous at the edge; the scapes, ten of which are borne on a bulb of this size, are 15 inches high, terminating in an umbel of about a dozen flowers, which issue from between a pair of ovate bracts, and are erect while in bud. The perianth has a slender tube, 4 inches long, pale-green, and a limb of six linear-lanceolate spreading segments, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of a

blush white colour, so that the flowers are nearly six inches across. Opposite each segment is a stamen, the filament of which is white at the base, rosy-purple upwards, bearing a versatile anther half an inch long, with golden-brown pollen, the style being of the same length and colour as the filaments. The flowers are extremely elegant, and useful for cutting. It has been introduced from India.



DOUBLE INDIAN PINK.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Wheeler and Son, of Gloucester, for the opportunity of figuring a specimen of their choice strain of the above plant. The engraving shows the habit of the plant and one bloom natural size. The flowers are extremely fine, of the richest colours, very double, and most delicately and beautifully marked.

MR. WILLIAM BULL, of Chelsea, has a large house almost entirely devoted to new strains of *Begonia*, some of these are exceedingly large and handsome, and most various in form and colour. As to size, we measured some of the petal-like lobes of the perianth, which gave a length of two inches and a width of one inch and a quarter. The colours range from white, through yellow and scarlet to the most brilliant crimson, and the flowers vary in every imaginable direction from narrow to broad.

PLATE 133.

DOUBLE ZONAL PELARGONIUM—"EMILY LAXTON."

The variety of the Double Zonal Pelargonium, the subject of our Plate, is remarkable for its very large bright scarlet semi-double flowers, which are upwards of two inches in diameter, the petals broad, and the flowers arranged on long footstalks so as to form an immense and well-expanded truss. The plant is also said to flower and open its blooms freely—an advantage which the very double varieties frequently do not possess. The foliage is zoned on a lightish green ground, and the flowerstalk is longer than our space enables us to show on the Plate. The variety was raised by Mr. Laxton, the originator of *Jewel*, and other recent novelties amongst Double Zonals, and is an unusual effect of crossing double flowers, the ordinary tendency in doubles being towards a reduction of size in the flower in proportion to the increase in the number of the petals; but in this instance a contrary result has been obtained, the individual flowers and trusses being larger than those of the Single Zonals, and the flowers equal in size to those of most of the Show Pelargoniums.

In justice to the subject of our Plate we feel bound to add, that as regards the doubleness of the flowers it is considerably underdrawn, the doubling of the blooms in the plant itself being usually considerably more than is represented in our Plate; these things being so commonly overdone (instead of underdone) in certain publications, it might cause the plant to be under-estimated unless we called attention to the real fact.

Emily Laxton was unanimously awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society on the 4th June last, and the stock, we understand, is in the hands of Messrs. Brown, of Stamford, for distribution next season.

PLATE 134.

BLANDFORDIA FLAMMEA-ELEGANS.

The truly handsome plant we figure under the above name is a hybrid between *B. Cunninghamii* and *B. flammea*, recently raised by Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son, of St. John's Wood. Both parents are fine large-flowered species, *B. flammea* having leaves with a slightly rough edge and distant long-stalked flowers; whilst *B. Cunninghamii* has entire margined leaves, and dense umbellate heads of short-stalked flowers. Our plant was the first to bloom out of a hundred or two seedlings, and its flowers depart from the pendulous habit of its parents, as the flowers in *B. flammea-elegans* are often either quite horizontal, or nearly so. The handsome perennial herbs which come under this genus of Liliaceæ, are natives of New Holland and Tasmania, and their cultivation is most simple if treated after the manner of the bulbs imported from the Cape of Good Hope. If planted in a mixture of sandy loam and peat they will do well; and if planted out in a conservatory, they will generally flower more freely than when grown in pots. They increase from seeds or suckers. All the known species coming under Blandfordia are eminently beautiful, and deserving of more extended cultivation, for few greenhouse plants are more effective in colour, or flower more freely. They have fleshy rootstocks, long striate radical leaves, with a few other shorter leaves and bracts upon the flower scape. The large funnel-shaped, somewhat drooping blooms grow in a handsome raceme, and are usually tinted with shades of yellow and red, as in the plant here figured. *B. nobilis* was illustrated by us in Plate 403; and though smaller in its inflorescence it is also a remarkably handsome and useful plant for the decoration of the conservatory or greenhouse.

PLATE 135.

NEW VARIETIES OF HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS.

The unrivalled blooms from which our Plate was taken were kindly furnished to us for this Magazine by Messrs. Dobson and Sons, of Isleworth, whose gorgeous displays of this favourite plant are well known to every visitor of our Summer Exhibitions. Messrs. Dobson and Sons have for many years made this plant almost entirely their own, and year after year they have cultivated and improved it with unceasing zeal and energy. The consequence of this is, that though the improvement has been comparatively slow, yet it has been certain, and the trained eye of the florist has had no difficulty whatever in noting the more and more perfect form, the still larger size, the more compact habit, and ever new changes in the almost endless variety of coloration. It is now exactly ten years since we figured a group of Herbaceous Calceolarias, and a glance at our former Plate (156) in comparison with the one we now give, will show what a marked improvement has taken place in a decade of years. No names are appended to the varieties here figured, as they are simply endless, and all charming alike. The top left hand flower is a rich golden yellow variety; but the same form often comes dotted all over with the most excessively minute carmine spots, and sometimes with spots similar in size to the variety on the right, which has a lighter yellow ground, approaching lemon. The central figure on the left has a ground of golden apricot, marbled with deep blood-red, whilst the central variety on the right is an intense blood-red self; the same form is sometimes dotted with golden spots round the circumference. The bottom left hand figure is a deep crimson, of which there is a variety dotted similar to the last; and the bottom right hand bloom is yellow and crimson, marbled with intense maroon-crimson. One marked variety we had no space to illustrate—crimson round the circumference, gradually passing through ivory white to a yellow centre.

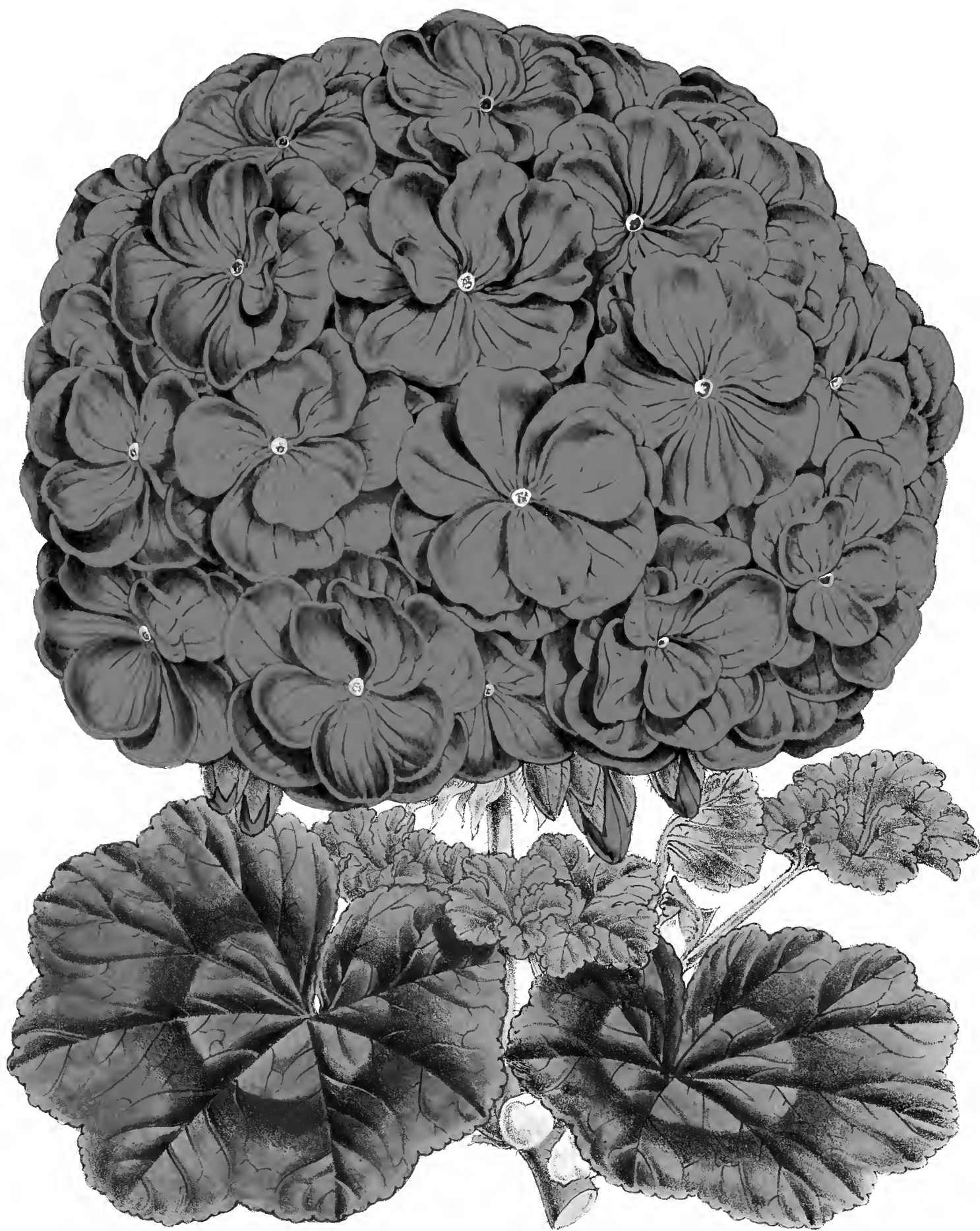
PLATE 136.

LILIUM PARVIFLORUM.—L. DALMATICUM.—L. AVENACEUM.

For the opportunity of figuring the two first Lilies on the accompanying Plate we are indebted to Mr. William Bull, of King's Road, Chelsea, who was one of the first to take a really active part in bringing this fine tribe of plants prominently before the public; and in past volumes we have figured many fine lilies from the King's Road establishment. *Lilium parviflorum* (Hooker), is that variety of *L. canadense* that comes nearest to *L. martagon* and *L. maculatum*; and its natural habitat stretches from Vancouver's Island and British Columbia to Oregon and California. Its colour is similar to that of the now well known *L. Humboldtii*, and the flowers are generally from two to four in number.

L. dalmaticum (Maly) is a remarkable variety of *L. martagon*, and was first brought to notice by Herr Leichtlin. The flowers are more than double as large as those of the typical *L. martagon*, the petals being of a very thick substance, and a very pure and intense blackish-purple colour. *L. dalmaticum* is the darkest, and one of the most effective of the whole Lily tribe. The plant attains a height of from three to five feet, and bears from fifteen to twenty-five flowers.

For the single bloom of *L. avenaceum* we are indebted to G. F. Wilson, Esq., of Weybridge. The plant attains a height of two feet, and bears five or six flowers in a rather loose corymbose umbel. We are informed that this Lily is perfectly hardy, and a native of Kamtschatka, Mandchuria, the Kurile Islands, and Japan.



GERANIUM 'MAGNIFICENT' (See page 132 for description of this variety.)



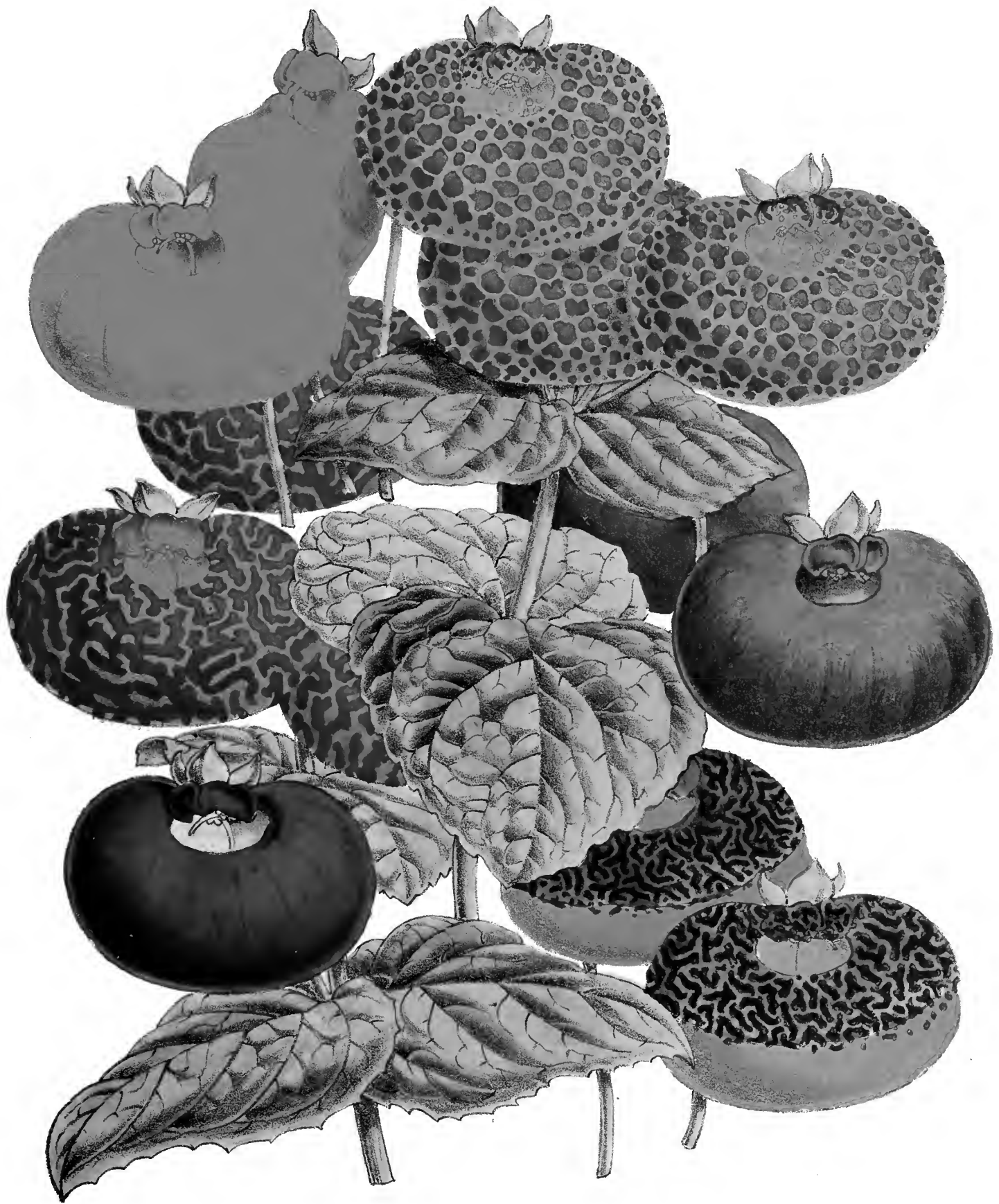
W.G.Smith.F.L.S.del et lith.

BLANDFORDIA FLAMMEA ELEGANS

Veronica - Imp

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L Reeve & Co 5 Henrietta St Covent Garden



NEW VARIETIES OF HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS

W.G. Smith FLS. del. et lith.

V. Prock. I. 1874. 1875.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

J. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del. et lit.

1. LILIIUM PARVIFLORUM. 2. L. DALMATICUM.
3. L. AVENACEUM.

V. Brooks Day & Son, Imp.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

NOVEMBER, 1874.

[No. 35.]

EXHIBITION.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Flower Show held in the rooms of the Royal Horticultural Society, on October 7th, first-class certificates were awarded to Messrs. Veitch and Sons for *Cattleya fausta*, an interesting hybrid between *C. Loddigesii* and *C. exoniensis*; to Mr. Woodbridge, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, Sion House, for *Vitis heterophylla* var. *humulifolia*; to Mr. C. Green, Holmesdale Road, Reigate, for *Kniphofia MeOwarii*; to Mr. J. Chambers, Westlake Nursery, Isleworth, for *Begonia "Royalty,"* one of the finest varieties of the new bulbous-rooted form yet introduced, and which we are glad to find has passed into the experienced hands of Mr. B. S. Williams, of Upper Holloway. The flowers of this fine plant are exceedingly large, of good open form, and of a brilliant salmon-vermilion colour. Mr. G. Rawlings, of Romford, also received a first-class certificate for a large full deep rosy pink *Dahlia* named "*Sarah McMillan*." Messrs. Veitch and Sons contributed one of the most magnificent groups of Orchids seen this year, and which included such fine plants as *Cypripedium Dominionum*, *C. Maulei*, *C. Sedeni*, *Cattleya hybridapieta*, *C. exoniensis*, *C. superba*, *C. Dominiana*, *C. Devonensis*, *Odontoglossum grande*, *O. Roezii*, *Calanthe Veitchii*, *Galeandra minax*, *Vanda cærulea*, *Cattleya Pinelli*, and an unrivalled specimen of *Peristeria elata*.

NEW PELARGONIUM SOCIETY.

We understand from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that a new Pelargonium Society held its first or inaugural meeting at South Kensington, on the 2nd inst. Among the more prominent of the members and promoters of this new Society may be mentioned the names of Messrs. Denny, Postaus, Webb, Kellock, Pearson, W. Paul, Kinghorn, Laing, Cannell, Grieve, Pawle, George Smith, &c.

The object of this Society is, in the first instance, to encourage the cultivation and improve the quality of what is known as the Zonal Pelargonium, including under this general term the varieties which have resulted from the interbreeding of *P. zonale* and *P. inquinans*; and for this object funds are being collected, with a view to offer prizes at one of the exhibitions of the Royal Horticultural Society to be held in July, 1875. In order the more effectually to do this, the contributions of those who are interested in this class of plants are

desired. At the outset the following prizes have been agreed on:—For twelve Zonal Pelargoniums, distinct varieties of the florists' class, in pots not exceeding eight inches in diameter, 1st Prize 8*l.*, 2nd Prize 5*l.* For twelve Zonal Pelargoniums, distinct varieties of the decorative class, in pots not exceeding eight inches in diameter, 1st Prize 8*l.*, 2nd Prize 5*l.* For the best collection of thirty distinct varieties of Zonal Pelargoniums, irrespective of class, in pots not exceeding six inches in diameter, 1st Prize 6*l.*, 2nd Prize 4*l.*

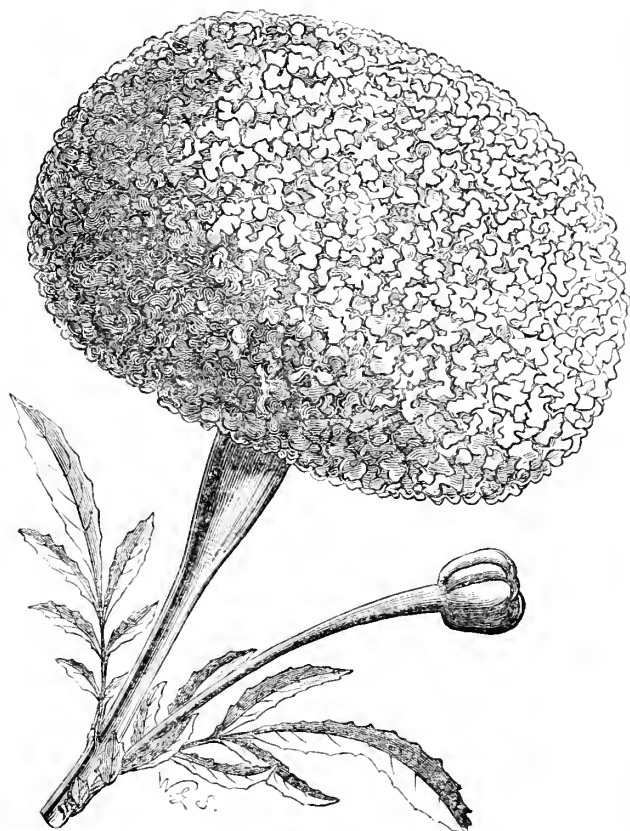
Though the efforts of the Pelargonium Society are to be the first brought to bear upon the race known as Zonal Pelargoniums, and though these may be considered as having been the immediate cause of its establishment, yet, we understand, its objects are to be more comprehensive, and gradually to embrace the other sections of the genus, if the growers and patrons of these do but lend the committee their countenance and support. We trust, indeed, that its efforts may be still more catholic, and that it may be the means of evolving out of the numerous decades of species which inhabit South Africa, and improving for garden purposes, some of the many distinct types which there exist, and thus securing some entirely new decorative subjects for our greenhouses and flower gardens.

The annual subscription of this new Society has been fixed at one guinea per annum, so as to permit that all who are willing may join it. Dr. Denny has been appointed hon. treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Moore hon. secretary; and it only remains for the growers and fanciers, both amateur and professional, of this grand family of plants—a family as varied as comprehensive—to strengthen the hands of the provisional committee by sending in their names as members of the Society; and for those who become members to hand in their subscriptions to the treasurer.

NEW HORTICULTURAL CLUB.

At a meeting of gentlemen connected with Horticulture, held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Tuesday, September 8th, proceedings were taken towards the formation of a new Horticultural Club, when it was resolved—1. That as the want has long been felt of a Club of which those who are interested in Horticultural pursuits might avail themselves, an effort be made to establish one on the principle of the West End Clubs. 2. That the Rev. H. H. Dombrain be requested to act as Secretary, and that Dr. Hogg and the Secretary be

requested to issue a circular so that the general feeling of those connected with Horticulture may be ascertained. 3. That a provisional committee be formed, and that the first hundred gentlemen who shall give in their names as members be admitted without any entrance fee, and that a distinction be made between town and country members. Horticulturists desiring to co-operate should communicate with the Secretary, Westwell Vicarage, Ashford, Kent.



AFRICAN QUILLED MARIGOLD.

THE above is an illustration, the exact size of nature, of the fine African quilled Marigold now being sent out by Messrs. J. C. White and Son, of Gloucester; the seed, we are informed, has been saved with the utmost care from fine selected double flowers, and the plant above illustrated is of great merit and well worthy of cultivation. It is the largest and most perfectly formed of all the African Marigolds, and its extreme doubleness and beautiful quilling makes it as valuable for cutting and show purposes as for a striking ornament in the flower beds.

NEW VARIEGATED FORM OF SIBTHORPIA EUROPEÆA.

WE are glad to be able to record the fact of there being a beautiful variegated form of this lovely little scrophu-

lariaceous plant, the stock being at present in the hands of the Lawson Seed and Nursery Company. *Sibthorpia europæa* is one of the most exquisitely delicate of all British plants, and a common drooping ornament of our hardy ferneries; we cannot doubt, therefore, if the variegation becomes permanent, but this new variety will be highly esteemed. We believe *Sibthorpia* is only found truly wild with us in the South-west of England, South of Ireland, and in the Channel Islands.

NEW TYDÆA.

MR. WILLIAM BULL has now in flower at his establishment for new plants, at Chelsea, an extraordinary new *Tydaea*, it is both beautiful and extremely distinct and well worth inspection.

ERYTHRINA PARCELII.

It appears that Mr. Bull's fine plant figured by us on Plate 95, under the above name, is really the *E. picta* of Linnaeus, and a variegated form of *E. indica*.

"W. B. H.," writing to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on October 3rd, says—"There is a very good plate of it in Rumphius' *Herbarium Amboinense* (1741-1755), vol. ii. t. 77." In reference to its habitat Rumphius says:—"Hæc species raro in Amboina occurrit et tantummodo hinc inde una alterave arbor prope ædes plantata;" he goes on to say that it has been observed in several places in the eastern part of Moluccas and Celebes, though very rarely, if at all, in the western. Seemann, *Flora Vitiensis*, does not appear to have seen this variety, but the typical *E. indica* is common in the Fijian Islands. The custom of planting it near houses or temples, as mentioned by Rumphius in the above note, is general in the Fijian Islands, according to Seemann. He says:—"The flowering of the Drala (*Erythrina indica*), which takes place about the end of July, or the beginning of August, is the general sign for planting the yams, and is one of the natural phenomena upon which the Fijian Calendar is based. For this reason the tree is found near almost every village, either wild or planted. The seeds are used by children for toys, and by the heathen priests to cover the so-called oracle boxes." This species is also commonly cultivated throughout India. There is a fragment of *E. indica* var. *picta* in the herbarium at Kew, from Sir Richard Schomburgk, dated 1872, under the name of *E. Parcelli*; but no other information accompanies the specimen. It is also called *Purcelli*, but it is of no great importance which of these forms is right, as the name *picta* must be adopted if we regard the rights of priority. Linnaeus held *picta* to be a distinct species; Lamarek, in his *Encyclopædia*, unites it with *indica*; whilst De Candolle, in the *Prodromus*, again separates it.

PLATE 137.

IRIS KÆMPFERI—"EDWARD GEORGE HENDERSON."

One of the most superb and gorgeous flowering plants exhibited during the year is undoubtedly the grand variety of *Iris Kæmpferi* figured on Plate 137. Its rich coloration has been aptly compared with that of the blooms of *Clematis Jackmanii*; but the Iris of our illustration is furnished with a luminous golden splash at the base of each petal, which is not present in the Clematis, and this brilliant yellow tint is simply invaluable as a means of setting off to its utmost advantage the magnificent purple of the body of the petals. At the date of the exhibition of this plant in the rooms of the Royal Horticultural Society (July 3rd last), Messrs. Henderson and Sons exhibited several other varieties belonging to the same strain, one of which was most elegantly reticulated, after the manner of some Petunias. We are informed that this is a border plant, easy of cultivation, and, as will be seen from our Plate, of unrivalled beauty and splendour of colour. Some botanists consider *I. Kæmpferi* to be a variety of *I. laevigata*, to which species it is certainly closely allied. If our readers will turn to Plate 207 (Old Series), they will see a grand Iris of the old type sent out by the late Mr. Salter, in which the three outer coloured segments of the flower are purple and bent downwards, whilst the three inner are bright yellow and turned upwards: the variety of *I. Kæmpferi* we now figure will be seen to differ in its blooms from the normal condition of the Iris in having all its six floral segments spread out horizontally. This divergence from the ordinary form is of great value to the plant when considered as a decorative object for the flower bed, and one likely to be highly appreciated by all lovers of handsome garden flowers.

PLATE 138.

NEW PENTSTEMONS—"COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN" AND "COUNT MUNSTER."

The two varieties of Pentstemon figured on Plate 138 may be considered types of the highest development to which the Pentstemon has at present been brought. Messrs. Downie, Laird, and Laing, of the Stanstead Park Nurseries, Forest Hill (to whom we are indebted for the opportunity of figuring these two fine new varieties), have made the culture and improvement of the Pentstemon a specialty for many years past, and a reference to our former volumes will show what a steady but certain progress has been made. In their grand Pentstemon, *Stanstead Rival*, one of the twenty best plants selected by the Royal Horticultural Society, we certainly had individual blooms a trifle larger in size than in either of the varieties we now figure, but the improvement in the general habit is most remarkable. In a first-class Pentstemon we must no longer look for pendulous flowers after the manner of the Foxglove, but fine horizontal or vertical blooms, which make the plant an invaluable one for bouquets. Any verbal description of the fine colours of the two plants we now figure is unnecessary, as the colour of the drawing speaks for itself, as does the representation of the general habit. Pentstemons make grand border plants, and deserve a greatly increased popularity, for the improvement that has taken place in their general quality can hardly be imagined by those who have not the Pentstemons constantly before them. A good yellow loam, not too light, enriched by the addition of some manure and leaf mould, suits this plant exactly. In a bed so composed the Pentstemons should be placed eighteen inches apart each way. When the plants are turned out of pots a stake should be placed against each, to support the leading shoot.

PLATE 139.

BLUMENBACHIA CORONATA.

This fine acquisition to our gardens is a native of Peru and Chili, and has been recently sent out by Messrs. Veitch and Sons of Chelsea. It is an elegant half-hardy biennial, attaining the height of a foot and a half or two feet; the leaves are narrow bipinnatifid, and cut into narrow segments, whilst the profuse flowers are of a rich orange-red (or in the variety white) colour, concave, ribbed, and more or less buried in the foliage. The genus *Blumenbachia* belongs to the curious Natural Order Loasacæ, which somewhat approaches Passifloracæ, Gronoviacæ, and Turneracæ, and the plants of the Order are generally climbers, like the Cucurbitacæ, with palmilobed leaves. The Loasacæ are all natives of America, except the African genus *Fissenia*, and most of the species grow upon the slopes of the Cordilleras facing the Pacific Ocean, beyond the equator, but not in cold regions. The fruit of *Blumenbachia* is roundish and of a spongy character, spirally striated, and splitting into pieces, when ripe, to the base. *B. coronata* was introduced into England by Pearce, and Mr. Davy of Nottingham, who has lived many years in Peru, says that the plant in its native haunts attains the size of a bush fully two feet high, with flowers much larger than anything at present seen in this country. The very handsome aspect of this fine plant, with its highly ornamental and curiously-constructed flowers, may be well gathered from our Plate; but its singular armature of stinging hairs requires a microscope for its proper appreciation. These hairs are of three sorts, the larger ones being very similar in structure to the glandular hairs of the stinging nettle, whilst the two other sorts are very minute, and densely covered with reversed barbs. Even the corolla and receptacle itself are profusely furnished with these curious stinging hairs.

PLATE 140.

AGERATUM—"COUNTESS OF STAIR."

It is now five years since we published a figure of Mr. Chater's *Ageratum Imperial Dwarf*, a plant whose first-rate position for the border has ever since remained unquestioned. The plant now figured is considered to be without doubt a decided advance upon *Imperial Dwarf*; for profuse and compact as is the habit of this latter plant, the flower-heads in *Countess of Stair* are still more dense, and the habit of *Imperial Dwarf*, compact as it is, is also decidedly improved upon. There is not a shoot but throws up a head of dense blossoms, beginning at a few inches from the ground and only ending when its entire height of six or eight inches is attained, and when the whole top of the plant is one dense mass of fragrant lavender-blue blossoms.

The *Ageratum* var. *Countess of Stair* was raised from seed sown at Castle Kennedy in the autumn of 1872. It grows from six to eight inches in height, and is of a compact and spreading habit, combining with a vigorous constitution an extraordinary tendency to produce bloom, a succession of which continues from a few weeks after being planted out till the close of the season, in undiminished profusion. It possesses in a high degree the merit, which most of the *Ageratums* has, of withstanding heavy rains better than most other bedding plants. Being of a light blue shade of colour, and blooming so freely, it is admirably adapted for flower-garden purposes, and never fails to light up and produce a gay and cheerful appearance, at once arresting the attention and drawing forth the admiration of the beholder.

We have only to say in conclusion that the entire stock of the plant is in the hands of Mr. B. S. Williams, of the Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, Holloway Road, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the first-rate quality of every plant sent out by him.



IRIS KÄMPFERI

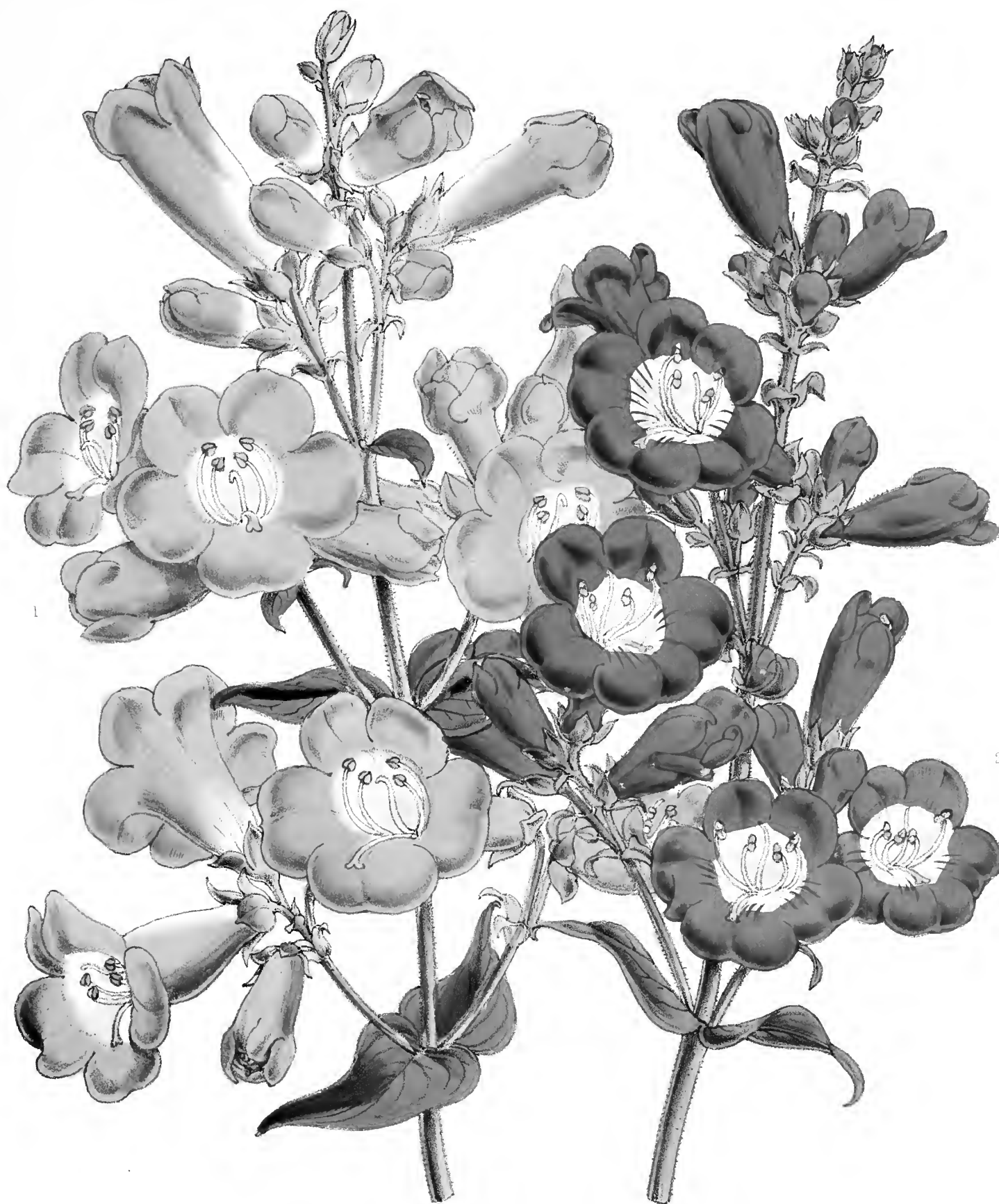
Edward George Henderson.

W.G. Smith FLS. del. et lith.

W. & A. Deane & Co. Lith.

IRIS KÄMPFERI NEW SPECIES

Discovered by Harriette St. John-Henderson.



P E N S T E M O N S .

1. Countess of Rosslyn 2 Count Munster

W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del. et lith.

V. Brooks, Day & Son, Imp.

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W.G. Smith F.L.S. del et ad.

PLUMENETIA CORONATA

V. Procks Day & Son. Imp.

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

L. Reeve & Co 5, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.



W.G. Smith FLS. del et lith.

A G E R A T U M

"Countess of Stan"

V. Brooks & Co. London

FLORAL MAGAZINE NEW SERIES

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THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.]

DECEMBER, 1874.

[No. 36.]

FLOWER SHOWS.

THE great show of Chrysanthemums and Fruit, held at South Kensington, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, will long be remembered as one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by the Royal Horticultural Society. Any review of the magnificent display of fruit would be beyond the limits of the *Floral Magazine*; we will, therefore, content ourselves by saying that never was such an unrivalled collection seen before in London. The same remark holds good with regard to the Chrysanthemums, both as to quality and quantity; for few frequenters of our flower-shows can remember any former exhibition to equal the display of Nov. 11. Actual new varieties were certainly few; nevertheless, Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Chelsea, sent four new plants of great merit, and for each they were most deservedly awarded a first-class certificate. 1. Duchess of Edinburgh, an anemone-flowered Japanese variety, with white recurved ray-florets, like strips of white paper, and a rosy disk, with a brimstone eye; altogether a most interesting plant, and a great novelty. 2. Purple King, a Japanese variety, with regular-recurved florets of a deep luminous purple colour: an invaluable plant, and an entire novelty as to purity and brilliancy of colour. 3. Cossack, a large crimson-maroon flower, the florets tinted with yellow, and bronze underneath; the bloom of this plant exactly resembles in shape a Cossack's cap, hence the appropriate name of the flower. 4. Gold Thread, a lovely plant, with narrowish florets tinted with yellow and vermilion, giving the bloom the appearance of a mass of fine flames, or gold threads.

Mr. B. S. Williams, of Upper Holloway, was awarded a first-class certificate for *Anthericum Williamsii*, a handsome Liliaceous plant from the Cape, with beautifully drooping foliage, variegated with bands of white. Mr. Williams also exhibited plants of *Anthurium Patinii*, and his lovely *Adiantum gracillimum*, to which we have before referred, with new species of *Mauritia* and *Niphobolus*. Mr. Bull exhibited a pure white variety of *Odontoglossum Roezlii*; and we may say, in parenthesis, that Lord Londesborough had the same variety in flower at the same time in one of his houses at Norbiton. Messrs. Veitch sent *Odontoglossum Rossii* major, *Masdevallia amabilis*, *Barkeria Lindleyana* var. *Centeræ*, and a new broad emerald-green leaved *Dracæna* from Natal. Messrs. Henderson sent specimens of an elegant grass, *Gymnothrix latifolia*, and two lovely varieties of *Sonerila*.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S ORCHIDS.

WE this month give illustrations of two fine plants recently selected for figuring, from Lord Londesborough's rich collection at Norbiton, which, under the direction of Mr. William Denning, is confessedly one of the finest collections of Orchids in Europe. At the time of our last visit *Angræcum Ellisii* was in flower, and Lord Londesborough's plant (as well as one we have seen at Messrs. Veitch and Sons) is certainly a very different variety from the fine plant we have sketched from Mr. Day's collection at Tottenham. The large pans of *Pleiones* growing in one of the houses has recently been a sight never to be forgotten, from the brilliancy, beauty, and number of flowers, all open at one and the same time. Well worthy of note, too, are the fine specimens of the blue-lipped *Zygopetalum maxillare*, and *Z. Mackayi*. We shall take an early opportunity of referring to this fine collection of Orchids in detail.

THE CULTURE OF CATTLEYA GIGAS.

CATTLEYA GIGAS, supposed by some competent authorities to be no other than a form of the rare *C. labiata*, like most other Cattleyas, requires a considerable amount of heat to grow it satisfactorily, especially during the summer months—say about 70° by night to 85° by day. When the short days come on, about the end of October, a night temperature of about 58° will suffice, with a rise, by fire heat, to 65° by day, allowing an additional rise of 10° by sunshine. The Cattleya in question will grow well on blocks of rough-barked thorn or pear; if the above are not procurable, then very fibrous peat may be used to pot it with, taking care that the pot is always rather too small for the plant, for if over-potted (and it should get too wet), every root would quickly perish.—WILLIAM DENNING, *Norbiton*.

THE NEW LINDLEY MEDAL.

WE have had an opportunity of inspecting this new work of art, which is at last about to be issued by the Royal Horticultural Society. On the obverse of the medal is a portrait of Dr. Lindley (spectacles on nose), encircled with a laurel wreath, and the inscription, "Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S., born February 5th, 1799, died November 1st, 1865;" on the reverse is a full-length figure of Flora, wreath in hand, and the inscription, "Royal

Horticultural Society." The value in gold is estimated at 15*l*. We are a little disappointed with the general aspect of this long looked-for medal, its appearance being poor and flat. To us Dr. Lindley's profile is not satisfactory, with insufficient relief: the tall figure of Flora is classical and good, but there is clearly not enough room for an inscription.

REVIEW.

Roses in Pots. By WM. PAUL, F.R.H.S., *Waltham Cross*.
Kent & Co.

WHEN a work like the one before us reaches its fourth edition, it may be considered a pretty certain indication of the book's general excellence and the proper appreciation of its contents by the public. It is not always that a thoroughly good practical man is able to put that best of all knowledge which is gained by experience, into taking, readable, and understandable form; but in the case of Mr. William Paul, of Waltham Cross, we have at once an experienced and observant rose-grower, and a man with a happy faculty of saying things in the fewest and clearest words, and every word to the point. In the handy and elegantly got-up little book before us, with its ninety-one pages and eleven wood engravings (one of which latter we are able to reproduce), we may be said to have the experience of the best part of a lifetime as to growing roses in pots, concentrated into the smallest possible space. As to the author's thorough competence to speak with authority on all subjects connected with roses and rose culture, his unrivalled annual displays of roses in pots at the Crystal Palace, Royal Horticultural Society, and Royal Botanic Society sufficiently testify; in fact, the very name of Paul is so indissolubly associated with the queen of flowers, that it is impossible to hear or see the mere word without visions of these lovely and fragrant flowers floating before us.

The book opens with an enumeration of the advantages of growing roses in pots, and with suggestions for growing Tea Roses in and near towns, often a most difficult feat. Such subjects as the methods of growing, transplanting and potting, thinning out, soil, and protection from sun and frost, are then treated of from actual experience; together with the subject of suckers, pruning, and disbudding, to tying up and training. Plunging, watering, the removal of tender varieties, and the destruction of caterpillars, green fly, &c., are fully treated of, as is the subject of the proper shading of roses, repotting, &c.

A most valuable part of the book consists in the lists of varieties suitable for pot culture. The points Mr. Paul has kept constantly in view for this selection being:—1. Elegance of habit; 2. Contrast of colour;

3. Abundance of blossom; 4. Form or outline of the individual flower; 5. Duration of bloom; and, 6. Sweetness. Mr. Paul then goes on to give a list of the best varieties of Moss, Provence, Hybrid Perpetual, Noisette, Bourbon, Tea-scented, and other forms suitable for this attractive and successful mode of culture. A chapter is devoted to yellow roses, with a list of varieties, and



A Well-grown Pot Rose—*William Paul*.

another to climbers and twiners, and their proper training and pruning, with a long descriptive list of varieties. Forcing and the forcing-house is treated of, as is the difficult subject of mildew. Mr. Paul has also a few words to say on grafting, budding, and the vexed question of the choice of stocks.

The second part of the book is "The Autobiography of a Pot Rose;" and whilst it treats more or less of the subjects discussed in the first part of the volume, it makes the "successful Pot Rose" speak for itself. This is a very brilliant and effective piece of writing, in which various characters, as the "nursery foreman," "Simon," "John, the gardener," &c., are well hit off.

PLATE 141.

BEGONIA—"ROYALTY."

Every reader of the *Floral Magazine* will remember our figure of Messrs. Veitch's superb *Begonia intermedia*, given by us on Plate 5 of the New Series. This hybrid plant (perhaps the finest Begonia either hybrid or species ever till then known) is one of the parents of the plant we now figure, the other parent being Mr. Williams's *B. Chambersii*. *Begonia intermedia* was a hybrid between *B. Bolivensis* and *B. Veitchii*; and as both these plants have been figured in our former volumes, our readers are in a good position to understand the whole parentage of our plant. *Begonia Chambersii* we have not figured, but it is again a garden hybrid between *B. Pearcei* and *B. Sedeni*, retaining the markings of the first-named parent, with larger leaves. *B. Chambersii* has large flowers rosy-salmon inside and pink without, these flowers being very freely produced. A glance at our Plate will now show how completely Mr. Williams's grand new *Begonia Royalty* partakes of the characters of both its parents, and how it is at the same time a great step in advance of both. *Begonia Royalty* has very much the habit of *B. Pearcei*, and is in every respect as dwarf and free-flowering, this dwarfiness of habit, its free-flowering properties, and the gigantic size of its individual flowers, render it, without doubt, the finest of all the hybrid Begonias ever offered to the public. The colour of the blooms is intermediate in shade between the rosy-salmon of *B. Chambersii* and the intense scarlet-carmine of *B. intermedia*. *Begonia Royalty* has been deservedly awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society; and it only remains for us to add, that the entire stock of the plant is in the hands of Mr. B. S. Williams, of Upper Holloway.

PLATE 142.

CLEMATIS—"LUCIE LEMOINE."

Clematis "Lucie Lemoine" was exhibited by Messrs. Veitch and Sons at the Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society on March 4th last, and was awarded a first-class certificate. Our figure was taken from one of Messrs. Veitch and Sons plants, at Chelsea. This Clematis is of the *C. Fortunei* (Florida) type, and is invaluable on account of its extreme purity of colour; it is, moreover, remarkable in possessing a curious involucre of seven or more leaves below its blossoms, many of which leaves are white and petal-like. *Clematis "Lucie Lemoine"* is, we are informed, a recent continental variety, raised by Lemoine, notable at once for its fine double and perfectly symmetrical white flowers, which do not show the greenish tint so often met with in *C. Fortunei* (figured by us on Plate 153, Old Series), *C. florida-plena*, &c. The flowers are well set off by a compact tuft of primrose-coloured stamens; and the plant may be considered as altogether a decided advance upon the double white kinds already in the hands of the public. Our plant belongs to the section of large-flowered summer bloomers generally found flowering from the old or ripened wood, from June to September. The leaves in this group are variable, some being three-parted (ternate), or sometimes twice three-parted (biternate). Where it can be provided, say Messrs. Jackman and Son, a rich soil of a light loamy texture is the best for all varieties of Clematis; and if this is mixed either naturally or artificially with chalk or lime so much the better. Thorough drainage is indispensable to good healthy development, and the vigour of the plant must be kept up by at least annual manuring with horse or cow manure. Pruning should take place in February or March.

PLATE 143.

MILTONIA MORELIANA ATRO-RUBENS.

The above plant has been known in our plant stoves for several years, but on account of its scarcity it is seldom seen by any but orchid cultivators, and others whose love for such magnificently-coloured plants as the one here illustrated, leads them to the hidden corners where such floral beauties are sedulously cared for. No person ever looks on the flower of this—the finest of all the *Spectabile* section of *Miltonia*—for the first time without being charmed by its novel colour, and attracted by the large size and handsome form of its inflorescence. The foliage of the plant which bears these very attractive flowers is in striking contrast with the blooms, being of humble aspect, and of a size and form which would never attract any but a botanist's attention. From the base of the bulb to the point of the leaves it seldom exceeds eight inches in height. It extends itself by means of creeping rhizomes, which emit rootlets in great numbers; something in the manner one is accustomed to observe on ivy shoots when creeping on a wall. Mr. William Denning, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, informs us that *Miltonias* in general, and especially the subject of our illustration, appear to succeed better in the neighbourhood of Manchester than anywhere else. There they are usually grown in peat of very good fibrous quality, which is firmly pressed, and the plant is pegged down to the surface, on which they soon take root, and grow vigorously. They require an intermediate temperature and a shady moist atmosphere, and will bear to be syringed freely. Our figure was recently sketched from a fine plant in Lord Londesborough's collection at Norbiton.

PLATE 144.

CATTLEYA GIGAS.

Cattleyas in a wild state are found in Brazil and Central America, where they are met with on the bark of trees and on rocks. The fine species of which we are now able to give an illustration, and the accompanying description from the pen of Mr. William Denning, is one of the very finest of the genus. In point of grandeur and beauty there are only two which can equal it, as far as at present known—namely, *C. labiata autumnalis* and *C. Dowiana*. The subject of our illustration has been introduced to Europe about two years and a half; as yet only about four or five plants have flowered, and those only in a comparatively weak state. According to its first introducer, Mr. Linden, of Ghent, it carries in its native country seven to nine flowers on a single stalk or bulb, each flower seven to eight inches in breadth, and nine to ten inches in length. Its most conspicuous characteristic rests in the two large pale yellow “eye”-like spots at the mouth of the throat, together with a mottled lip of very bright magenta on a deep rose-pink ground. The petals stand forward, after the manner of *C. Dowiana*, and are, together with the sepals, of a beautiful rosy-pink colour.

This species, like *C. Dowiana*, is delicate in its root action, consequently must never have a mass of material about it, unless very great care is used in watering. The atmosphere, on the other hand, should be bright, as moist as possible.

Our illustration was taken, on October 24th last, from a magnificent plant in the collection of Lord Londesborough, at Norbiton; and in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for November 14th last, may be seen an illustration of the entire plant, showing its general habit, with its pseudo-bulbs bearing single, fleshy leaves, and an axillary group of four grand flowers.



BEGONIA
"Royalty"



W. & A. G. 1890.

CLEMATIS
'Lucie Lemoine'

V. Brock 1890.





W.G. Smith, F.L.S. del. & lith.

CATTELYA GIGAS.

V. Brooks Day & Son. Imp.







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